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ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, London.—
12th February, 1859.—H.E. the Minister of the Netherlands has notified to the President and Council of the Royal Academy that an EXHIBITION of the FINE ARTS will be held at the HAGUE in May next, to which the Artists of the United Kingdom are invited to contribute their Works.—For particulars apply to Messrs. P. & D. Colnaghi & Co. 19, Pall Mall East.
JOHN FRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Secretary.

SOCIETY for the ENCOURAGEMENT of the FINE ARTS.
President.—The Right Hon. the EARL of CARLISLE, K.G.
The CONVERSATIONS of this Society are held at the French Gallery, Pall Mall, on the Evenings of the FIRST TUESDAY in EVERY MONTH up to July inclusive, at Eight o'clock. Works intended for Exhibition on these occasions will be collected the day previous to the Meeting, the Name and Address of Exhibitor being previously transmitted to the Hon. Secretary. Annual Subscription, 12s. For Prospectus and further particulars apply at the Office of the Society, 56, Pall Mall, S.W.

LONDON INSTITUTION.
EDUCATIONAL LECTURES, 1859.
On WEDNESDAY, February 22, at 8 o'clock in the Afternoon, will be COMMENCED a COURSE of TEN LECTURES on ZOOLOGICAL, or the Science of the Atmosphere, and the Allied Departments of TERRESTRIAL PHYSICS, by E. W. BRAYLEY, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S.
It will be continued, at the same hour, on Wednesdays, March 2, 9, and 23; Saturdays, 20, 27, and 30; Wednesdays, April 2, 9, 16, and 23; Saturdays, 3, 10, and 17.

CAVENDISH SOCIETY.—The TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING of this Society will be held, at the Rooms of the Chemical Society, in Burlington House, on TUESDAY, the 1st of March, at 8 o'clock in the Afternoon, to receive the Report of the Council, and to elect the Council and Officers for the ensuing year.
THEOPHILUS REDWOOD, Secretary.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.—
SUBSCRIPTION, ONE GUINEA.
Prizeholders select from the Public Exhibitions. Every Subscriber has a chance of a valuable Prize, and an impression of a large and important engraving by W. H. Sharpe, from the celebrated picture, "The Execution of Lady Jane Grey," by Sir John Everett Millais, R.A., at the SEA-SIDE. NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.
GEORGE GODWIN, Honorary Secretary.
444, West Strand.

HOSPITAL for DISEASES of the SKIN,
NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.
Proprietor.—SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., M.P.
Surgeon.—JAMES STURTIN, Esq.
Assistant-Surgeon.—ALEX. W. McWHINNIE, Esq.
For the Gratuitous Medical Treatment of the Poor afflicted with Chronic Cutaneous Diseases, including those produced by Scrofula, Lupus, or other Ulcerative Malady of the Skin.
AID is most earnestly ENTREATED for this CHARITY, which has relieved 25,000 Cases, and is heavily in debt.
A DINNER will be held in April, and the Committee will be greatly obliged to any Gentleman that will accept the office of Steward.
GEORGE BURT, F.R.C.S., Hon. Secretary.
A. RICHARDS, Secretary.

NORTH LONDON or UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.
The Committee have determined not to hold a public Festival this year in aid of the funds of the Charity.
As however they find that for maintaining the Hospital in its present state of efficiency during the rest of the year, and for equalizing the receipts and expenditure, the sum of £1,500 beyond its actual resources will be required, they are under the necessity of making an earnest appeal to the Public, and of interesting the assistance of the benevolent, in order that they may be spared the painful alternative of involving the Hospital in new debt, or of lessening its efficiency.
The Hospital annually affords relief to about 2,000 poor persons—viz. 1,100 in-patients, 400 out-patients, and 500 women in child-birth attended at their own habitations, 1,100 Ophthalmic cases, and 12,000 cases of casualty and accident.
The annual expense is upwards of £5,000 per annum. The income is applied on, including the fees from Students, does not exceed £3,000.
The Building is capable of containing 500 beds, but want of funds obliges the Committee to limit the number of patients to 20, and to refuse numerous urgent applications.
The Committee return their hearty thanks for the following recent contributions:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
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J. W. GOODFEE, Clerk to the Committee.

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—All the Wards are now open.—Additional FUNDS are earnestly SOLICITED.
A large number of Out-Patients are daily seen by the Physician.
PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec.
HENRY DOBBIN, Sec.

ARCHITECTS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Trustees appointed by SIR JOHN SOANE will meet at the Museum, No. 13, Lincoln's Inn-fields, on THURSDAY, the 26th of March, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon precisely, to distribute the DIVIDENDS which shall have accrued during the preceding Year from the sum of £5,000. Reduced at per Cent. Annuities, invested by the late Sir John Soane, among Distressed Architects, and the Widows and Children of deceased Architects left in Distress or Distressed Circumstances.
Forms of application may be had at the Museum, and must be filled up, and delivered there on or before Monday; the 14th of March, after which day no application can be received.

HIBBERT TRUST.—THREE SCHOLARSHIPS will be awarded on this Foundation after the examination in November next, provided that Candidates are declared by the Examiners to be duly qualified. The Examination will take place at University Hall, Gordon-square, London, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd days of November 1859. The names and addresses of all Candidates must be sent to the Secretary, at University Hall, on or before October 1st. Candidates will also be expected to send in satisfactory evidence of pecuniary resources, and of their parents, the particulars of which may be obtained on application to the Secretary.
CHARLES J. MURCH, Secretary.
University Hall, Gordon-square, February 11, 1859.

CRYSTAL PALACE CENTENARY POEMS ON BURNS.
In order to carry out efficiently the Design of publishing a Collection of the best English Poems of Burns, by the recent Celebration in honour of Burns, the Publishers earnestly request that the Authors of the Poems bearing the following Numbers will forward their Manuscripts to Messrs. THOMAS MURRAY & SON, Glasgow, as early as possible.
The profits of Publication to be devoted to some public interest connected with the Ayrshire Bard, and to be under the control of accepted Contributors.
Nos. 5,084, 9,141, 9,036, 8,859, 9,218, 9,261, 8,807, 9,212, 8,333, 9,079, 9,400, 9,300, 8,553, 9,234, 9,368, 9,303, 9,380, 8,553, 9,088, 8,294, 9,425, 9,211, 9,383, 9,284, 9,416, 9,100, 9,360, 9,073.
N.B. The price of the work and date of publication will be duly intimated.
Communications addressed to THOMAS MURRAY & SON, Glasgow.

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"To spend a couple of hours with Mr. Kidd in Nature's study, is not only to be specially amused, but to be greatly benefited. His subjects which are universally interesting, are of vital importance to all who would play their parts well in the drama of Life. He analyzes Society with the hand of a master; and he is so good-natured without, that none can take offence at the whole-some truths he so fearlessly utters. Then, to hear him 'gossip' about Birds and Flowers, Trees and Blossoms! He evidently imagines himself bodily in the green lanes, while he is telling of their attractive loveliness to the eye and to the senses. Let us add, that Mr. Kidd's power over wild animals, out of doors, is surprisingly great, and that his acquaintance with Nature's secrets is truly marvellous."—*St. James's Chronicle*.
Terms, &c., sent free.—Hammamersmith, Feb. 19.

MR JOHN SAUNDERS, Author of the Poetical Drama of 'Love's Martyrdom,' and formerly Editor of the *People's Journal*, *National Magazine*, &c. is prepared to LECTURE, during the ensuing Spring, on THE POET: his HISTORY and CHARACTER.
LECTURE II. 'POETS IN ACTION.'
Mr. Saunders's present engagements are for London, Croydon, Ventnor, Plymouth, Dudley, Birmingham, Leeds (second lecture), Manchester, &c. &c. A Circular, with terms, will be forwarded on application.—Richmond, Surrey, Feb. 5.

BOURNEMOUTH SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTION.—An earnest APPEAL is made in behalf of the FUNDS of this Institution. The Annual Report forwarded on application.
THOS. EYRE MORGAN, Secretary.

TWICKENHAM HOUSE.—DR. DIAMOND (for nine years Superintendent to the Female Department of the SURREY COUNTY ASYLUM) has arranged the above commodious residence, with its extensive grounds, for the reception of Ladies mentally afflicted, who will under his immediate Superintendence, and reside with his Family.—For terms, &c. apply to DR. DIAMOND, Twickenham House, S.W.
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Bedford, Feb. 7, 1859.

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL. WEST-CENTRAL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL

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MR. J. C. STEVENS is favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION at his Great Room, 38, King Street, Covent Garden, on MONDAY, February 21, and following day, at half-past 12 precisely, the MISCELLANEOUS PORTION of the LIBRARY of the late ROBERT BROWN, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., Foreign Member of the Institute of France, and formerly President of the Linnean Society, including Voyages and Travels, History and Biography, Logic and Metaphysics, Political Economy and General Literature. May be viewed on the Saturday prior and Mornings of Sale, and Catalogues had.

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LITERATURE

Correspondence of Napoleon the First.—[*Correspondance de Napoléon I.*] Published by Order of the Emperor Napoleon the Third. Vol. II. (Paris, Plon; London, Dulau & Co.)

IN the first volume of this remarkable Correspondence, Bonaparte relates how he entered Italy as a deliverer. His proclaimed purpose was to set Lombardy free—to strike the chains from Venice—to regulate the Popedom—to reanimate the nationality of Sardinia. For this he trailed his cannon through the Alpine valleys, deployed his armies on the Ticino, and conquered at Lodi. The Italians were ever at his heart,—and for such salvation they could not choose but pay a heavy price. Suliman marched with a quarter of a million of men across eastern Europe “without treading down a blade of grass”; Napoleon carried a sword in one hand and a gibbet in the other, for his warriors were—if we believe him, their chief and their historian—little better than a sublime gang of brigands. But what a contrast between an appeal to Italy and an order of the day! The one spoke of race, and blood, and ancestry, of long-suffered wrongs and inalienable rights; the other promised pillage and conquest. They who came to emancipate were assured that the richest prizes of the earth would be at their feet. It is the old story: the pirate captain before Panama sounds a parley and offers the citizens a reward for surrendering; while to his soldiers he recounts the list of treasure-chests, silver church-ornaments, and beautiful women. To the Italians the campaign of 1796 was one of deliverance; to the French it was one of luxury. In a volume of chronology, half-a-century old, we find the simple entry for the year of Montenotti: “The French, under Bonaparte, overrun and plunder the north of Italy.” Yet what hopes were then excited; how patriot pulses beat; what irradiations of freedom flashed from Arcola and Rivoli; what protests and despatches were penned, and what a fraud was the Peace of Campo Formio! France took up arms for Italian independence; Montenotti, Lodi, Arcola, and Rivoli were fought; Mantua surrendered, Venice was occupied, and the treaty gave Venice to a German Emperor, while it ceded Lombardy to the French. So much for the traditions of political philanthropy. But how did the work begin which was thus for awhile suspended? The French were locusts in Italy. As they would in Egypt have torn up the Pyramids by their roots, had engineering science permitted, so, in the Italian peninsula they would have carted away, had they been able, every statue, every picture, every ton of classic soil. While the Commander-in-Chief set his seal on principalities and powers, his generals rifled churches and palaces, and the martial commonalty employed itself in pilferings, small and large,—in ruses of massacre,—in rapes of by no means Sabine moderation,—in thieving, lust and violence. But they might plead the incentive of their leader—“I will lead you to the richest plains in the world. Rich provinces, great cities, shall be in your power.” And if in their power, why not enjoy the booty? Italy, in 1859, might take a hint from Italy in 1796, especially when Bonapartism offers to throw open the dungeons of Rome, the cells of Venice, the oubliettes of Ischia. At Lesegno, Napoleon rebuked his troops as a swarm of pillagers; at Mondovi he described how they were less merciless to the peaceful inhabitants than to the enemy; at Cherasco he became the

executioner of the depredators in his own camp; at Tortona, he upbraided his men for soiling their laurels with cowardice and crime; at Brescia he seemed to despair of French manliness; yet, all the while, he was absorbing into his own coffers the wages of heroism:—appraising the pictures, statues, cabinets, and curiosities at Milan, Parma, Modena, Placentia, and Bologna,—threatening to burn houses and villages,—and proving that, if carabineers or artillerymen were to be honest, no base despotism was to be exercised over the actions of a General-in-Chief.

In the second volume of Correspondence there are several hundreds of letters, but we have not yet reached Marengo. We are even some weeks' distance from Campo Formio. The first document is an epistle to a minister of the Sardinian King, dated from Milan, on the 22nd of September 1796; the last, an order of the day, signed at Leoben on the 19th of April 1797, announcing the approach of peace with Austria. Upon the whole, the second volume is less interesting than the first: it is more exclusively occupied with military details; it is more minute, local and professional; there are fewer passages of characteristic import; there is a greater resemblance, in fact, to a minor collection of the Wellington Despatches. Still, the narrative, although it breaks out from among drifts of digressions and vast shadows of tent and table regulations, possesses its value as history, and illustrates in a remarkable degree the genius and the ambition of Bonaparte. In the first place, we note a repetition of his original complaints that the army misconducted itself, while on the other hand frequent allusion is made to outrages on French soldiers by Italian skulkers; but there is much studious suppression of that which others narrate—the Vandalism of the conquerors when in the presence of Art and Antiquity. Not Spain during the War of the Succession; not India, when the ploughman of Bengal carried his matchlock to the field; not Italy herself, when her soldiers were careless whether they served the Duke of Milan or the Seignior of Florence,—bled from so many wounds or blushed under so many humiliations as the Italian Peninsula when forced to accept Deliverance from Napoleon. Is there no lesson for the present in this reflection of the past? If not, for a part of the world at least, history has been written in vain. From his head-quarters at Milan, in the autumn of 1796, Bonaparte projected the missiles of his military diplomacy. To the minister of the Sardinian Court he addressed a letter declaring that, in every commune where a murder or a robbery was committed he would burn houses, farms and every other species of property. The Sultan of Turkey, when he cut open the stomachs of twelve pages to discover which of them had stolen some milk, could scarcely have promulgated the maxims of a more ferocious code; but Bonaparte, who was travelling thus escorted by a host to study Art in Rome and Florence, where Pulci smiled and Politian grew pale, could not endure common ravage, and therefore held high language from Milan, whence he afterwards promulgated that impotent decree against England, which was answered by Vimiera, Talavera and the Basque Roads. After many urgent letters, addressed to the Directory, for arms and money—but not for instructions—he resolved from his head-quarters at Milan to issue a proclamation which should sound like the beat of a drum through Italy, and wrote this, in September 1796, to the Senate of Bologna:—

Citizens,—I have received your letter with the printed manifesto you have sent me. It has excited

your indignation, and my contempt. I observe that this declaration is not signed, which leads me to believe that it does not proceed from the Pope, but from some enemies of religion who wish to render it hateful by associating it with bloodshed. Unhappy those who incur the indignation of the French army! Misery to Ravenna, Faenza, and Rimini if ever, drawn into error, they forget the respect that they owe to the victorious army, and to the friends of the liberties of nations! Dupes and fanatics will be classed with offenders. Liberty will remain with a portion of Italy. The time is come when Italy will take her stand with honour among powerful nations. Lombardy, Bologna, Modena, Reggio, Ferrara, perhaps Rome, if she proves herself worthy, will one day startle Europe, and we shall recall the most brilliant days of Italy. Hasten to arms! That portion of Italy which is free is rich and populous. Make the enemies of your rights and of your liberty tremble. I will not lose sight of you. Republicans will teach you the way to victory; you will learn with them to combat tyrants. I will direct your battalions, and your happiness will be partly your own work. Above all, impress upon the infatuated who would dare to brave the anger of the French people, that though it protects nations and religion, it is terrible as the destroying Angel to the arrogant who defy it.

Here was miracle-working in Italy. To be conquered was to be free; to be spoiled was to be rich. No more is said of bare-footed soldiers and starved cavalry-horses; the plains of Lombardy had been reached, and again the war “supported itself.” But, in the meanwhile, when Mantua was to be blockaded, a plan was mercilessly issued to inundate her suburbs, with the encircling territory, so as to concentrate round the city such a flood as might at length subdue its unhappy people. “Make a swamp of their blood,” once wrote a Russian general to a commander of Cossacks. “Keep the neck of Italy under your heels,” was the injunction of Napoleon the First to his participants in glory. Nevertheless, he professed at Milan to be ashamed of their cruel audacity. It was not enough that a second Byzantium had been established on the Lombard level, that villas were to be ransacked and chancels despoiled; while the high-minded leaders hungered after this noble prey, pettifoggers in their rear condescended to commit acts of pariah villany:—

The rascalities carried on are innumerable. In the midst of the war, it has not been possible for me to keep a strict watch; but now that during the stay at Milan circumstances permit me, I promise to commence sharp work with them,—I will soon let you know the Council has done justice to a dozen. Henceforth the people of Lombardy will be happier, and feel less the weight of the army, and be less subject to annoyance. It is not the same with miserable Mantua. Nature shudders to think of the swarm of rascals who desolate that country. I have taken measures to try and mitigate the evil.

This subject, it will be remembered, occupied a large proportion of the first volume. Without multiplying illustrations unnecessarily, we may add that it fills a considerable part of the second. The French, while taking Italy under their protection, became so enthusiastic that they would have put her piecemeal into their pockets, had not a grander ambition intervened:—

Since I have been at Milan, Citizen Directors, I have employed myself in making war upon knaves; I have caused several to be tried and punished. By entering into open hostility with them, it is clear I enlist against myself a thousand who seek to pervert opinion. I understand how two months since I wished to be Duke of Milan, and now wish to be King of Italy; but as long as my resources and your confidence hold out, I will wage a pitiless war with rogues and Austrians. The Flachet Company is but a medley of cheats, without real credit, without money, and without honesty; I

should not be mistrusted for them, for I believed them diligent, upright, and well meaning; but evidence will be necessary. Firstly, they have received fourteen millions of francs; they have paid of it only six, and refuse to meet the bills issued by the Treasury, at the rate of at least fifteen or twenty per cent. These disgraceful dealings are carried on publicly at Genoa.

Then we learn how citizen Lacheze is a scoundrel,—how all the Commissaries, with four or five exceptions, are cheats,—how M. Gosselin is a knave,—how one person filches from the money-chest, and another embezzles national stores,—and how, if Bonaparte had a month's leisure at his disposal, he would fustillade the entire mob. In the intervals of these denunciations, he supplicates the Emperor of Germany to restore peace to an unhappy world, while, almost in the same breath, he thus exhorts the people of Reggio:—

Courage! Brave inhabitants of Reggio! Close your ranks, organize, rush to arms! It is time that Italy should be counted among free and powerful nations.

When he summons a Congress, it resolves itself into a Council of War; his messages of peace are bombardments; his moderation is a destroying flame. Pretending to bring emancipation, he was secretly writing in these tones to the Republican Directory:—

Rome and all its provinces; Trieste and Friuli; even a part of the kingdom of Naples, will become our prey; but to keep them we must have more men.

He went on agitating the Italian mind, and thus reports progress in October:—

Bologna, Modena, Reggio, and Ferrara have united in Congress; sending a hundred deputies to Modena. The most lively enthusiasm and the purest patriotism animate them all; already they imagine ancient Italy reviving; their fancies are inflamed; their public spirit burns; every class of citizens is inspired.

Nevertheless the Bolognese, when Napoleon entered their city, were subjected at once to his displeasure. To all appearance it was his policy to establish terror wherever the French legions appeared.—

I am the enemy of tyrants, but, above all, I am the sworn enemy of rogues, plunderers, and anarchists. I shoot my own soldiers when they pillage, and I will shoot those who, destroying social order, are born for the opprobrium and disaster of the world. People of Bologna! Would you that the French Republic should protect you? Would you that the French army should esteem you, and congratulate itself upon having been the author of your good fortune? Would you that I should hereafter boast of the good will you profess for me? Crush, then, this wretched gang of scoundrels; allow no person to be persecuted, whatever his opinions; let none be put under arrest except legally. Above all, let property be respected. I am now about to shoot a thief; those who imitate him shall share his fate.

"You must know," writes Bonaparte in the same month to Cardinal Mattei, "how much from a personal point of view I am in favour of peace." Every one must learn it, just as Mattei did, who has read the life of the First Consul. Moreover, all well-disposed minds will give credit to the letters in which he expresses an affectionate solicitude that his brothers, Lucien especially, should keep themselves out of harm's way; in other words, that they should not be ambitious, for Cæsar bears no rival near his throne.

The storm blackens; the clouds approach a collision; from San Massimo issues a lightning order of the day:—

When the battle-drum has sounded, and when you must march straight on the enemy, with bayonets advanced, and in the midst of that sad silence which preludes victory, then, soldiers, remember to be worthy of yourselves! I utter to

you only two words; they will suffice for Frenchmen:—Italy, Mantua, the peace of Europe!

More than two words, and very characteristic of this half-famished Alexander. Two days after his soul was "in despair," but his conscience "in repose." He wanted reinforcements; the foe was marching:—

We are abandoned in the heart of Italy. It is true the men I have lost have been few, but they were the best, whom it is impossible to replace. Those who remain regard death as inevitable in the midst of hazards so incessant, and with forces so attenuated. Perhaps the hour of the brave Angereau, of the intrepid Massena, of Berthier, of myself, is about to sound!

Some one wrote an apocryphal history of Napoleon, as if he had not died at St. Helena. What would the historian of Europe have had to say if the great captain had fallen before the battle of Arcola? Ten days after those epistolary sighings he was in the midst of that bloody field, where Angereau anathematized his troops as cowards, and where Bonaparte, by recalling the name of Lodi, declares that he persuaded them to cross the bridge. His report of the engagement addressed to the Directory, and exhumed from the Imperial Archives, abounds in colour, vivacity and self-exaltation; but towards the close he remarks:—

I must not conceal from you that I have not recognized in the troops my old phalanxes of Lodi, Millesimo or Castiglione; fatigue and the absence of trained warriors deprived them of that impetuosity which I had hoped would have led to the capture of Alonzi and the greater part of his army.

Why should the army be enthusiastic? It was without shoes, clothes, credit, or hospitals, and the wounded were lying on tumbrils "in horrible nakedness." The morrow of victory, so bright to Bonaparte, was dull to these poor fellows, who heard their chief extolled as a wonderful military administrator while they were starving on the bare ground. Nevertheless, there came complaints from Venice that the liberating army had not left in the Veronese or Brescian territories a woman unpolluted, a church unprofaned, or property unruined. Bonaparte denied that a single outrage had been committed; but a good deal of shooting went on at Modena and elsewhere, and in spite of this discipline, it is evident that he was, as some maintain his successor to be, in the hands of a licentious and turbulent soldiery.

It is interesting at this day to read the first Bonaparte's project of a treaty with Piedmont, drawn up in the last month of 1796. It is offensive and defensive; it guarantees the Sardinian states; it promises territorial rewards at the conclusion of peace; and it guarantees the freedom of the seas for Piedmontese vessels. Amid the uproar of the campaign little was heard of this draught convention; but it had its influence, even when Napoleon was punishing "libellers" at Milan and sneering at the chief dignitary of Bergamo. "Persuade him," he writes to M. Battaglia, "to be a little more modest and a little less boastful when the French troops are at a distance. Persuade him to be a little less cowardly, and a little less overwhelmed with fear when a French uniform is in sight." The poor man at Bergamo, however, was no worse than the rest of his countrymen, if we are to judge from the following reproach:—

This miserable Italy has long been obliterated from the list of European powers. If the Italians of the present day are worthy to recover their rights and enjoy a free government, we shall in due time see their country figuring gloriously among the powers of the globe; but without force there can be no law.

The law was to be Italian, the force French but "liberty, republicanism, and prosperity," were the symbols of Napoleonism in 1797. Unhappily for the great commander, he could not keep his followers up to his own level. His subordinates, he complains, insist upon enjoying the society of pretty actresses, and this sort of luxury leads to malversation. He would have whipped all the ladies out of camp, as Wellington is legendarily said to have done in the Peninsula. Upon the very eve of Rivoli, with one great battle in prospect and half-a-dozen minor engagements, bad men and frail women vexed the great soul which repudiated Josephine. It was a consolation, after this, to reckon up two grand and six inferior victories, with twenty-five thousand men, twenty flags, and sixty guns captured, and six thousand enemies killed, within four days. But the light that played on French helmets seemed a shadow to the people. Strangely enough, the rumours that marched, swifter even than the army, kindled little excitement save that of fear; for from Susa to the Adriatic, from the Arno to Naples, over the Campagna and the Maremma, among the Apennine spurs and along the Tyrrhene coast, floated an alarm whenever Bonaparte struck his tents and poised himself for another flight of victory. Now that, between the Tyrol and the Duchies, he lay on the Lombard plains, the terrors of the mountaineers were appeased, for they knew that Parma, Modena, and the Papal cities were more attractive than upland villages and pastoral stores of wine and grain. Scanty, too, was the harvest that could be reaped on the Euganean hills. But, at Verona, after the battle of Rivoli, Napoleon's legions found themselves in the midst of piled-up riches, and "amused themselves" while their master wrote Machiavellianism from head-quarters to citizen Carnot:—

I regard with contempt much that is laid to my account; every one misrepresents precisely according to his own prejudices. I believe you know me too well to imagine that I can possibly be influenced by this sort of thing. I have invariably had to congratulate myself on your many proofs of friendship for me and mine, and I shall always feel for you the profoundest gratitude. There are some men to whom hatred is a necessity, and who, being unable to overthrow the Republic, console themselves by sowing dissensions and discord as far as they can reach. As for myself, whatever they say, it will never again wound me. The esteem of a small number of persons like yourself, that of my comrades and of the soldier—some day, perhaps, the approbation of posterity—and, above all, the satisfaction of my conscience and the welfare of my country alone concern me.

At Forlì there were more outrages, more fusillades, fresh proofs that the Deliverers were regarded by their great captain as instinctively "a horde of pilferers." In retaliation the Bishop of Rimini was said to have preached assassination against the good French who were giving liberty to his countrymen. At Ancona Napoleon describes the popular sentiment as "momentarily one of terror," when the army entered and freed that city from "the most ridiculous of governments," thus bringing the French pennons "within twenty-four hours of Macedonia." The word "Macedonian" is frequently repeated in this Correspondence. Establishing a new administrative organization at Ancona, Bonaparte passed on, "fancy free," to "abate the pride of the Pope." He had been stimulated by the plunder of Loretto, and was resolved, he records in a letter to the Directory, to exact some very fine concessions for the Republic, including the legations of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna, the Duchies of Urbino, the March of Ancona—"undoubt-

edly the richest of the Papal states"—with eighteen millions of francs, and every horse in the Roman army. The Treaty of Tolentino followed, and Bonaparte wrote to Pius the Sixth, assuring him of the "perfect veneration" in which he held his person! In March Mantua fell, after the French army, during that single campaign, had been eighty-four times engaged; after it had supported itself by "contributions levied on the conquered provinces"; after it had despatched thirty millions to the treasury of Paris,—a magnificent mode of making war, the State receiving, not disbursing, funds:—

You have enriched the Museum of Paris [exults the self-satisfied commander] with more than three hundred works of Art, the *chef-d'œuvre* of ancient and modern Italy, which it has taken thirty centuries to create.

—The Italians must have been particularly grateful.—

You have conquered for the Republic the finest countries in Europe; the Lombard and Cispadane Republics owe to you their liberty; French colours float for the first time in the Adriatic. * * You have driven the English from Leghorn, Genoa, and Corsica.

The English now begin systematically to embitter his mind:—

Of all the enemies who coalesced to crush the Republic the Emperor alone remains; degrading himself from the rank of a mighty potentate, this ruler is leaguings with the merchants of London; he has no longer a policy or a will apart from that of those perfidious islanders, who, strangers to the calamities of war, smile with pleasure at the miseries of the Continent.

From the fields of Rivoli and the walls of Mantua the conflict was transferred to the banks of the Piave, on either side of which the belligerents manœuvred. Here a dramatic incident took place. A soldier, swimming a stream, was borne away by the current; a woman plunged in and saved him, whereupon the General presented her with a collar of gold, to which was suspended a civic crown, inscribed with the name of the man she had rescued.

Tarvis and Chiusa opened the way to Germany. It was now the turn of Venice to tremble. From Sudenberg Napoleon addressed the most menacing yet dissimulating declarations. He complained that the popular cry was "Death to the French!"—

Do you believe that I, in the heart of Germany, am unable to protect the first people in the universe? Do you believe that the soldiers of Italy will permit their comrades to be massacred? The blood of my brothers in arms shall be avenged. * * The Venetian Senate has responded with the blackest perfidy to the generous regard with which we have invariably treated it.

—And so on. If, within twenty-four hours, their policy was not modified war would be declared: no Turk was on their frontier; but they no longer lived in the times of Charles the Eighth. Such were the insults and threatenings that showered from Sudenberg. But, in the midst of all this, we find an epistle of a very characteristic order "to Citizen Baptiste," an actor of the French Theatre "de la République." It is dated "Gratz, 12th April, 1797":—

The army is now in Germany, campaigning at full speed. The Italians, unaccustomed to interest themselves in dramatic spectacles, and to amuse themselves in their own habitations, would not, I believe, frequent your theatre. When we have a period of repose, such as occurs in the intervals of peace and war, then only may your idea be carried out of coming to Italy, and we should be delighted to see among us in Italy a man of such distinguished talent, who would insensibly accustom the Italians to the really Beautiful. How is it that, at a time when theatres are daily established in Paris, the distinguished artists whom Europe envies propose to leave the capital! I feel that this question

ought not to be put to you, but to the public. At all events, if you are determined to come to Italy, I shall be delighted to show you in what esteem I hold the actors of the *Théâtre de la République*.

The next volume will open at the occupation of Venice, and that great act of "deliverance" which converted the Republic into an Austrian dependency. In our days these retrospects are peculiarly suggestive.

Egypt's Place in Universal History: an Historical Investigation, in Five Books. By C. C. J. Baron Bunsen. Translated from the German, by Charles H. Cottrell. Vol. III. (Longman & Co.)

In this work an attempt is made to reconstruct the ancient history of the world in the period long antecedent to historical records. The investigation of the chronology, mythology, and language of the Egyptians is designed only as an introduction to the more important undertaking,—the bridge by which the unknown primeval world may be united with the recorded events of the historical period. In pursuing this investigation, the author proposed to himself three questions:—1. Is the chronology of Egypt, as embodied in the Dynasties of Manetho, capable of restoration, wholly or in part by means of the monuments and the names of its kings? 2. Will the Egyptian language enable us to establish the position of the Egyptians as a nation in primeval history, and especially their connexion with the tribes of the Semitic and Indo-European stock? 3. May we hope, by persevering in a course of Egyptian research based on historical principles, to obtain for the history of mankind a more sure and unflinching foundation than we at present possess? The answer to the first of these three questions formed the subject of the first three books, which were originally published in Germany, in 1844 and 1845, and which occupy the first two volumes of the English translation, which appeared in the years 1848 and 1854. The solution of the two other problems is contained in the fourth and fifth books of the German original, which were published in 1856 and 1857. The third volume of the English translation, which has recently appeared, corresponds to the fourth book of the German original, and presents the synchronisms of Egyptian history with the annals of the Asiatic kingdoms. We purposely abstained from an examination of the author's method, and of the results at which he had arrived, till we had before us the later and more important portions of his work. These results are known to scholars, but will, probably, surprise readers who have not yet come to place the Middle Ages in the time of Moses.

M. Bunsen maintains:—

1. That the chronology of Manetho is the "best authenticated" in the history of the Old World, and that Menes, the first king of Egypt, commenced to reign nearly 4,000 years before the Christian Era.

2. That the Egyptians, who were an Asiatic race, emigrated from Chaldea, and settled in the valley of the Nile, about the Eleventh Millennium, B.C.

3. That the historical Deluge, which took place in a considerable part of Central Asia, cannot have occurred at a more recent period than the Tenth Millennium, B.C., and that there are strong reasons for supposing that that catastrophe did not take place at a much earlier period.

4. That man existed on this earth about 20,000 years B.C., and that there is no valid reason for assuming a more remote beginning of our race.

Such startling propositions, so completely

opposed to the commonly received chronology, have naturally excited great opposition, and we cannot but regret that their learned propounder, however convinced he may be of their truth, should not have exhibited a little more diffidence in stating his own opinions and a little more consideration towards the views of his opponents. We take the liberty of submitting to M. Bunsen that he will not refute objectors by branding them as "either hypocrites or ignoramuses,"—by stigmatizing their views as "immoral" and "unworthy of men of honour,"—and by holding up to ridicule the "arch insinuations" of "some wiseacres and boys in England." It was scarcely worthy of him to repeat in both the second and third volumes of the English edition the severe strictures passed by M. de Rougé upon one of our most distinguished Egyptologists, Mr. Stuart Poole, a gentleman who has had the misfortune to differ from M. Bunsen. The commonly received chronology may be wrong, and the Egyptian chronology, or rather M. Bunsen's interpretation of it, may be right, but we must protest, and we do so with regret, against the violent and passionate invectives in which M. Bunsen so frequently indulges, and which are unworthy of works that aspire to take a place in serious literature.

M. Bunsen observes, that "in dealing with history and historical research which is worthy of such a name, it is no question of favouring or not favouring a particular system, but of discovering the sacred truth as it presents itself to a conscientious inquirer." In the justice of those remarks we of course concur; and we equally agree with M. Bunsen that "Jewish-Christian calculations," and "long-established prejudices and hierarchical pretensions," ought not to be allowed for a single moment to stand in the way of a sound historical induction based upon authentic facts. But it is the entire absence of these authentic facts that vitiates M. Bunsen's conclusions; and since we believe that he has failed in reconstructing the history of the unknown, we crave our reader's indulgence for stating, as briefly as may be, objections which seem to us fatal to his hypothesis.

The key-stone of M. Bunsen's system,—the one upon which his subsequent investigations rest, is the assumption that the history of the ancient Egyptian monarchy can be carried up in almost unbroken succession to nearly 4,000 years before the Christian era. This history he finds in the Dynasties of Manetho, a learned Egyptian priest who lived in the third century before the Christian era, and who is supposed to have compiled his work from the archives preserved in the Egyptian temples. There can be no doubt that these temples contained documents giving an account of Egyptian history reaching up to a very remote period. Herodotus, in a well-known passage (ii. 100), informs us that the priests read to him from a papyrus the names of 330 successive monarchs from Menes, the first king of Egypt, to Mæris; and we have evidence from other writers to the same effect. But the value of these documents depends entirely upon the fact, whether they were contemporary or nearly so with the events which they profess to describe. Yet of this cardinal point we have no proof whatever. The lists of the later kings may be strictly historical, while those of the earlier may be completely false. Such is the case with the Grecian genealogies, which beginning with a well-known historical character trace his origin in unbroken succession from father to son up to some hero or god of the Grecian religion. The later steps of the genealogy are unquestionably true; the earlier are unquestionably false: to us it is impossible to draw the line between the real

and the unreal; while to the Greek the difficulty never occurred, because he regarded every member of the series as equally genuine. Just as the Greeks constructed genealogies of their distinguished families which connected them with gods and heroes, so the Egyptians traced up the history of their kingdoms through very long series of monarchs to their own deities. The lists of Manetho began with gods, and after descending through manes and demigods came to Menes, the first mortal king of Egypt. M. Bunsen supposes that where the divine personages cease, the real history begins; but such a supposition seems to us a violation of all sound principles of historical criticism. We should expect from the analogy of similar cases, that Menes and the other immediate successors of the gods were not historical, and that their names were inserted in the lists to fill up the gap between the divine rulers and the historical monarchs.

A further difficulty still remains. Even if we assume, of which we have no proof, and which is in the highest degree improbable, that the Egyptian priests possessed contemporary documents extending over a period of more than 3,500 years, can we believe that Manetho in the third century before the Christian era possessed the critical skill which would enable him to classify and combine them into a continuous history, especially when we know from the express testimony of ancient writers that the records in the temples were frequently discordant and contradictory?

But it is said that the monuments confirm Manetho. It is perfectly true that very many of the names in Manetho are also found on the monuments; but this only proves—what no critical inquirer will doubt—that Manetho did not forge his lists, but compiled them from existing documents. Mr. Grote has justly observed that “the monuments in Egyptian temples in themselves are no proof of the reality of the persons or events which they are placed to commemorate, any more than the Centauro-machia or Amazono-machia on the frieze of a Grecian temple prove that there really existed Centaurs or Amazons.” And the same careful inquirer gives a caution respecting the value of inscriptions, which Egyptologists would do well to remember:—“An inscription, being nothing but a piece of writing on marble, carries evidentiary value under the same conditions as a published writing on paper. If the inscriber reports a contemporary fact which he had the means of knowing, and if there be no reason to suspect misrepresentation, we believe his assertion: if, on the other hand, he records facts belonging to a long period before his own time, his authority counts for little, except in so far as we can verify and appreciate his means of knowledge.” (Hist. of Greece, vol. ii. p. 55.) Even when the name of a contemporary king occurs on an Egyptian monument, we cannot thereby determine his date, inasmuch as events are not recorded by means of an era, but simply by the years of a king's reign. This simple fact is strangely overlooked or forgotten by writers upon Egyptian history. An example will make the matter clear. There can be no reasonable doubt that *Chufu* or *Shufu* was the builder of the first pyramid, because we find his name in the interior chambers of the building. But this in nowise enables us to determine the date either of the king or the pyramid. Manetho places Suphis, the builder of the largest pyramid, in the fourth dynasty; but we do not know his authority for this date, which must therefore be regarded as quite uncertain. M. Bunsen and his followers are, therefore, guilty of a strange confusion, when they tell us that this date of Manetho is confirmed by the

monuments. The inscription upon the pyramid confirms the statement of Manetho, that Suphis was its builder; but it equally confirms the statement of Herodotus, who ascribes its erection to Cheops (evidently another form of the same name); and there is as much reason for claiming the authority of the monuments in favour of the later date of Herodotus as of the earlier date of Manetho.

It is impossible within our limits to discuss this subject fully, and to expose at length the arbitrary assumptions and unfounded conclusions of M. Bunsen. After a very careful and unprejudiced investigation of his arguments, we have come to the conclusion, that it is impossible for us, with our existing materials, to assign any dates to the earlier period of the Egyptian monarchy. It would, therefore, be useless to follow M. Bunsen in his supposed synchronisms; but as some of our readers may like to see a specimen of his method, we will take a well-known and important event in Jewish history.

The “sojourn” of the people of Israel in Egypt is stated in the Book of Exodus to have lasted 450 years. Here we have a definite date, which, whether right or wrong, is a deliberate statement of a Hebrew writer, respecting one of the most memorable events in the history of his nation, and may therefore be accepted, unless it is in opposition to other known facts. It is curious to see the manner in which M. Bunsen, who professes great respect for the books of the Bible, quietly puts this date on one side. He does not profess to have discovered, either in Manetho or in the monuments, the slightest indication of the length of the sojourn in Egypt; but upon some presumed resemblances in Egyptian history to the circumstances mentioned in the Books of Genesis and Exodus he does not hesitate to extend the period of the sojourn to the enormous length of 1,434 years. In this case, as in all others, he evinces no hesitation and no mistrust. The very year of Jacob's arrival in Egypt is accurately known. It occurs in B.C. 2754, in the ninth year of the reign of Sesortosis I.; and we are told that “this assumption was brilliantly corroborated in 1854 by the discovery of the mention of a famine in the reign of the first Sesortosis.” In proof of the long period of 1,434 years, we find the following argument, which may be more intelligible to our readers than it is to us:—

“Add to which, it takes a very long time to account for a purely historical tradition being merged in pre-Abrahamic reminiscences of an historical and mythological character, and to allow the possibility of a narrative which grew out of this medley being rounded off into a systematic shape.”

The departure of the Israelites from Egypt is placed by M. Bunsen in B.C. 1320, in the eleventh year of Menephtah, a much later date than is usually received, and which compels us to compress the period of the Judges into a briefer time than we find in the Hebrew records. M. Bunsen obtains his date of the Exodus from the supposed account of it in “Manetho's historical work,” which is preserved by Josephus, and which connects the Exodus of the Jews with an inroad of the Shepherd tribes who devastated Egypt for thirteen years. M. Bunsen argues that the invasion of Egypt by the Shepherd races will account for “two circumstances which have hitherto been unintelligible in the history of the journeying through the Peninsula [of Sinai]”:—

“The readers of a philosophical work or a history will not fail to ask for an explanation how it was that a king of Egypt, possessing a large army which a few centuries before had made all Asia tremble, incalculable treasures, and a well-orga-

nized system of administration, did not pursue the Jews still farther, and annihilate them in the wilderness? Why he did not attack them during the two years and a half in which they wandered backwards and forwards, apparently without a plan, in the Peninsula of Sinai, where the Pharaohs had had a firm footing for centuries. I hardly think they will be satisfied with the simple answer, that Pharaoh and his host were all overwhelmed in the Red Sea. If there is any historical fact well established it is this—that, however great the loss sustained by the Egyptians in horses and riders in their hasty pursuit through the foaming waves, the Pharaoh himself did not perish; and we are not authorized in stretching the expressions in the connected epic narrative of the Book of Exodus beyond the limits of the original authority which has been faithfully transmitted to us, the song of praise of Moses and Miriam. Admitting, however, that the Pharaoh did perish, what prevented his successor from avenging so disgraceful a defeat? These war-chariots and riders collected in such haste could have formed but a very small part of the Egyptian forces. The question remains where it was, and it can only be answered by the circumstances of the world at that time. Chronology compels us to assume that the Palestinian hordes made their incursion contemporaneously with the Exodus.”

The words we have printed in italics are, however, in direct opposition to the Book of Exodus (xiv. 28): “And the waters returned, and covered the chariots, and the horsemen, and all the host of Pharaoh that came into the sea after them; there remained not so much as one of them.” Surely there is no occasion to stretch this passage in order to prove the death of Pharaoh himself.

The other circumstance “hitherto unintelligible” in the wandering of the Israelites is thus explained:—

“The same Providence which in a moment of imminent peril had delivered the chosen people, the people of mankind, also protected them from pursuit and molestation during the next two years. And does not this fact also offer the only explanation of a circumstance hitherto almost unnoticed, which occurred at the beginning of the third year, but which must certainly have given many an earnest inquirer serious cause for reflection? I mean the incontrovertible resolution of the people when encamped at Kadesh-Barnea, on the frontier of Southern Palestine, to return to Egypt. What? The people who had witnessed the giving of the Law on the mountain of the Lord, who had fought valiantly and victoriously against Amalek, and were also jealous to excess of their republican liberty! Is it possible that this people, after so many wonderful deliverances, could forget in two short years the shame of bondage, the torment of slavery, the murder of their children, and the pangs of their wives and sisters, to such an extent that they yearned again for the chains which they had rent asunder by their valour and with their blood? The whole narrative is a fable, or this is impossible. Kadesh-Barnea was only five days march from the border of Egypt. It was known, therefore, in the camp what was passing there. The people had no wish to return to bondage. Their object rather was to share the rich booty with their kindred tribes, and with them to take signal vengeance on the dark children of Ham, instead of struggling with daily privations on the confines of an inhospitable land, and without having any end or object in view.”

To these ingenious hypotheses we should have no objection, if they were founded upon a well-authenticated fact. But upon referring to Josephus, it will be seen that Manetho did not profess to derive this account of the Exodus from the Egyptian annals, but that it was merely a popular Egyptian tale, of unknown origin and date, and, consequently, of uncertain value.

An examination of the other synchronisms of M. Bunsen would generally lead to the same results; and we deeply regret that a writer of so much learning and ability should have

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attempted to build up a history of the past upon unauthorized assumptions and vague conjectures.

Anecdotes, Observations, and Characters of Books and Men. By the Rev. Joseph Spence. With Notes, &c., by S. W. Singer. Second Edition. (J. R. Smith.)

THIS is a neat and cheap edition of a popular work; a work of great authority with a certain class of writers—because it has an Index. We know not, indeed, how some of our modern biographers and annotators could get on without it. Up then will go this neat and cheap edition into the bookcases of the genteelst of book-buyers. Book-readers, however, are a little weary of 'Spence's Anecdotes' as the authority for assertions and opinions of every variety and colour; and we submit that they, as a class, are entitled to consideration;—if not, then Peter Pindar's razors, only "made to sell," are equal to the best Sheffield manufacture.

Mr. Singer contributed to this "neat and cheap" a "Preliminary Notice" of just fifteen lines, and that is all! Every line, however, is significant. Thus we are informed that "the volume has been printed verbatim from my former edition." If "my former edition" had been like the "one entire and perfect chrysolite," its reproduction was all that could be desired; but if it were so full of flaws and cracks that no two pieces could be held together, what then? Better, we fancy, that it were not produced verbatim. It may be said, and often has been said, by book-buyers, that no harm is done by such mere reproduction. If any literary man be of that opinion, let him bestow the required labour on a careful revision of this work, and then offer the result to a publisher—the most liberal in London. Will not the answer be,—"Much obliged, but how can I pay you for your labour, when the market is over-stocked with an edition, the price of which is regulated by the mere cost of paper and printing?" Enough, then, for our present purpose, if we show that revision—careful collation—was required; and it will follow, of necessity, that Mr. Singer's "verbatim" reprint stops the way.

There was a mystery about the original publication of this work, some forty years since, which time has not solved—has, perhaps, deepened. Spence, it was known, had prepared it, and even sold it, conditionally, to a bookseller; but dying suddenly in 1768, his executors were of opinion that publication would be premature; that there were persons living who would be compromised by it; and, therefore, they prevailed on the bookseller to forego his claim, and resolved to present the literary treasure to the Duke of Newcastle, who had been Spence's kind friend and patron; and they did so with all formality, as appears from the following note, subsequently pasted into the first volume of the manuscript:—

"The Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Ridley, and Mr. Rolle, executors of the late Mr. Spence, present their most respectful compliments to the Duke of Newcastle, and beg his Grace's acceptance of the manuscript fair copy of Mr. Spence's 'Anecdotes.' They did not think it advisable to publish this work, and they were confirmed in this opinion as they had reason to believe that it coincided with his Grace's judgment. But that it may not run the hazard of being lost or of falling into improper hands, they beg leave to commit it to his Grace's custody; and they propose to act in the same manner, with his Grace's approbation, in regard to any other of his papers which they think it right to preserve; being persuaded that in so doing they shall act most agreeably to Mr. Spence's sentiments, and shall place his literary remains in those hands

to which his love, respect, and gratitude would certainly have directed them.—May 15, 1771."

It is obvious from the solemnity of this address—from the fear, which the executors express, of the manuscript "falling into improper hands"—that they had no knowledge or suspicion of any other copy being in existence. Yet Mr. Singer took the "opportunity" of this "Preliminary Notice"—not published until after his own death, seventy years after the death of the Bishop—to supply "a deficiency in the Preface" to the edition of 1820, which would lead us to believe that while this solemn mockery was going on with the Duke of Newcastle, the Bishop had another copy in his possession, which he subsequently gave to an unknown Mr. Forster, from whose unnamed nephew it was obtained. The story is so strange and startling, that we ought to give it in his own words:—

"On the decease of Mr. Spence the whole of his papers passed into the hands of Dr. Lowth (afterwards Bishop of London), one of his executors, by whom, at a period long subsequent, they were given to a gentleman of the name of Forster, who held some confidential post under the Bishop. At Mr. Forster's death they became the property of his nephew, from whom Mr. William Carpenter obtained them, and placed them in my hands with a view to this publication."

If the Bishop ever had possession of this other copy, we think it but just to his memory to believe that he was unconscious of it. It may have been amongst those other papers to which the executors refer, "consigned to a chest," as Mr. Singer tells us, "with all Mr. Spence's manuscript remains," and which, probably, the Bishop never had time to examine. That he was conscious of possessing it—that he knowingly gave it, not to be burnt, but for preservation with the chance of publication—rests on the authority of a person unnamed, and is told, not as Mr. Singer admits it "ought" to have been, on first publication in 1820, but now—forty years after,—and when all parties interested have been long in their graves.

One fact, however, is clearly established by the admission of the executors—the copy in possession of the Duke of Newcastle is the trustworthy authority—is the fair copy prepared by Spence for publication. Here begins another mystery. This copy was obligingly lent to Mr. Malone when writing the life of Dryden. Mr. Malone, we are to believe, not only availed himself of it for his immediate purpose, but made a volume of selections from it. This volume, it is said, he gave to Mr. Beloe, who, after Malone's death, sold it to Mr. Murray. Mr. Murray announced the work for publication—the noble Duke objected, and there matters remained for two or three years. Then forth came Mr. Singer's announcement, and both works were published simultaneously.

Thus far the questions involved are merely of literary interest; but an examination and comparison of the several works show that there are differences, on occasions, which require explanation. Mr. Singer states his authorities to have been a bound volume, MS. memoranda, loose papers, and so forth, which cannot, however minute, even help us to a conclusion. It appears, however, that between Spence and Singer there has been digesting, enlarging, copying, reconciling, or noticing important variations, with additions from loose papers and memorandum-books. Here we have abundant sources of minute error, and when we remember the usual differences between "the fair copy" from which Malone copied, and the foul, which was Mr. Singer's authority, we are not surprised to find that not one anecdote in twenty but differs in literary

finish: we are surprised, however, to find that the difference is quite as often in favour of Singer as of Malone—of the foul as of "the fair." These differences, however, are unimportant, but as they pervade the whole volume they suggest the necessity for careful revision and collation.

Other differences are more important. Thus, Singer makes Pope refer to "Bagnel" as the author of the 'Counter Scuffle,' Malone to "Rughel,"—and we doubt if either be correct. Again, Pope in Malone sighs over one Jonson as "*ultimus Romanorum*," who turns out in Singer to have been Tonson,—there is fame—

Thrice happy he whose name has been well spent
In the despatch.

—So the anecdote about Craggs and his offer of a pension to Pope, is in Singer told throughout by Pope, whereas in Malone Pope begins the story and Spence continues it, and we pass from the first person to the third; an important difference in respect to an important incident in the poet's life. Singer, too, makes Pope say that of all his works 'The Messiah' was his favourite,—while from the same anecdote, as told by Malone, it would appear that 'The Pastorals' was the favourite. Pope says, in Singer, that Virgil in his Pastorals has sometimes six or eight lines together that *are epic*, while in Malone we read *lyric*; and in Singer Pope says, "My works are now all well laid out. The first division of them contains all that I wrote under twenty-six,"—Malone says "under sixteen," while the editions of Pope's works, 1736 and 1740, profess to contain Poems "written under *twenty-five* years of age." In the following all that we have marked in italic is omitted by Malone:

"There is hardly any laying down particular rules for writing our language; even *Dean Swift's*, which seemed to be the best I ever heard, were, three in four of them, not thoroughly well grounded.—In most doubts whether a word is English or not, or whether such a particular use of it is proper, one has nothing but authority for it."

But we are not only troubled about names and dates,—even Pope's philosophy is perplexing. Thus, according to Singer, Pope tells us—"Everybody finds that best and most commendable that he is *driving* whilst he is *driving* it,"—which only becomes intelligible by reference to Malone, who reads "*doing*" instead of "*driving*." Different authorities, too, are sometimes given for the same anecdote, and that when the whole value of the anecdote turns on the authority. Our readers, for example, may remember a discussion in this journal [No. 1561] as to the birthplace of Pope being "in Lombard Street, at the house which is now one Mr. Morgan's, an apothecary," recorded in Singer's Spence on the authority of "P. and Hooke," which we took leave to assert must mean Pope or Hooke, for that Pope's statement on such a subject could require no confirmation. We further proved that, from 1720 to 1740, there was no apothecary of the name of Morgan residing in Lombard Street, and hence, inferentially, that Hooke only was the authority, and, therefore, that we had no authority but a hearsay. This appears to be the fact, for Malone, copying from the "fair copy," marked "Hooke" only. In Malone's abstract we have anecdotes not to be found at all in Singer's larger work. Further, we have anecdotes in Singer not to be believed, even if confirmed by a dozen MS. authorities; for example, that long, circumstantial, nonsensical story, reproduced as a note to the new edition of 'Walpole's Letters,' about the Countess of Rivers falling in love with Col. Brett, marrying him, dying, and leaving him a large fortune; it being notorious that it was the divorced

Countess of Macclesfield who married Brett, and she outlived him many years. Here, too, we have the Whig Addison recommending, in 1711, little Harrison, as Swift called him, to the high Tory, Lord Raby, as Secretary to the Plenipotentiaries for the Treaty of Utrecht,—in defiance of all probability and the circumstantial facts in Swift's Journal to Stella. Here, too, in the anecdote immediately preceding, the Duke of Wharton takes Dr. Young down "to Winchenden," while on the opposite page he takes Addison "to Winchelsea."

It is not worth while to carry the examination further; enough has been proved to show that instead of a "verbatim" reprint, what was wanted was a carefully revised, collated, and annotated edition, and that Mr. Singer's neat and cheap, unhappily "stops the way."

Twelve Years of a Soldier's Life in India: being Extracts from the Letters of the late Major W. S. R. Hodson, B.A., including a Personal Narrative of the Siege of Delhi and Capture of the King and Princes. Edited by his Brother, the Rev. George H. Hodson, M.A. (Parker & Son.)

LET those who believe that the fire of heroism has burnt low in these degenerate days, and that the chill damps of selfishness have spread themselves throughout the social atmosphere, read this book. The lives of many renowned men, the histories of many vaunted struggles, might be scrutinized and made to yield up their share of noble deeds, before a poise could be got to match the heroic acts of this one man's life. This is no exaggeration, but the very truth,—and justice demands that not an atom of merited praise should be withheld from the memory of one so long misjudged as was the man—the plain, unvarnished statement of whose acts is now before us. During this greatest and most terrible Indian war there has been no lack of gallantry among our soldiers,—England's expectation has been fully realized, and from each regiment of brave men a bravest has been chosen. If from these chosen ones a bravest of the brave were to be selected, we believe that Hodson of Hodson's Horse would stand forth the representative of the band of heroes. There were many, indeed, whose high position during the revolt gave them greater opportunities of serving their country; who at the head of armies, or in the charge of provinces, engrossed a larger share of popular attention, and reaped a far richer harvest of honours and rewards. But the man whose career is here recorded created opportunities for himself, always rose above the occasion, and would have known no limit to success had it been his fortune not to be commanded, but to command.

It is well said in the Preface of this book that in these pages there is ample proof—"the poetry and romance of war are not yet extinct, that even the Enfield rifle has not reduced all men to a dead level; but that there is still a place to be found for individual prowess, for the lion heart, and the eagle eye, and the iron will." This volume is edited by a brother, but we do not think that "affection" has biased his judgment, when he compares his hero to him who bore the title of "El de las Hazanas," "He of the exploits." Neither Fernando Perez del Pulgar, nor any Cid, or Paladin, ever achieved nobler exploits than are here recorded.

A glorious death at last closed the brilliant romance of the young English hero's career; but that, ever foremost in the fight, matched so often against such overpowering odds, and exposed to such a climate, he should have survived so long may well astonish and almost overtax belief.

William Stephen Raikes Hodson was born on the 19th of March, 1821. The third son of a dignitary of the Church, and gifted with a refined taste and every mental qualification for excellence as a scholar, it was natural that he should be trained and destined for a learned profession. Hence we find him at Rugby under Arnold, and afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge. But a constitutional tendency to headaches and a singular aptitude for all out-door manly sports led him in the opposite direction of a soldier's life. The best runner in the Rugby steeple-chase, the man of untiring fibre and muscle, the matchless rider and swordsman, would have been thrown away in the sombre retirement of cloistered life. A commission in the Guernsey Militia gave him the opportunity of acquiring his first military testimonials, and these from the hand of no less a man than the historian of the Peninsular War, General Sir William Napier. He next passed into the Indian Army as a cadet of infantry, and landing at Calcutta on the 13th of September, 1845, went up at once to the North-West Provinces to enjoy the kind hospitality and benefit from the salutary counsels of Mr. Thomason, the Governor of Agra. It was the eve of the Sutlej campaign, and his first letters presage his future career. They also breathe an intuitive knowledge of his profession, and it is curious to read by our present lights such passages as the following. He is describing a review at Ambala on the 2nd of December, a few short days before the tremendous outbreak of the first Sikh War:

"First were the English Horse Artillery; then the dashing dragoons of the 3rd Queen's, most splendidly mounted and appointed; then came the stern, determined-looking British footmen, side by side with their tall and swarthy brethren from the Ganges and Jumna—the Hindoo, the Mussulman, and the white man, all obeying the same word, and acknowledging the same common tie; next to these a large brigade of guns, with a mixture of all colours and creeds; then more regiments of foot, the whole closed up by the regiments of native cavalry: the quiet-looking and English-dressed Hindoo troopers strangely contrasted with the wild Irregulars in all the fanciful uniformity of their native costume: yet these last are the men I fancy for service."

And in his account of the four terrible battles which followed—"Our Sipahis could not be got to face the tremendous fire of the Sikh artillery, and, as usual, the more they quailed, the more the English officers exposed themselves in vain efforts to bring them on." And, "No efforts could bring the Sipahis forward, or half the loss might have been spared, had they rushed on with the bayonet." These remarks prepare us for the subjoined letter, in which it is difficult to say which is the more to be commended, the foresight or the modesty of the writer.—

"There is very much in the state of things in this army both discouraging and deeply disappointing to one who like myself comes into the service with a strong predilection for the profession, and a wish to enter into its duties thoroughly and earnestly. I do not like to enter into particulars, for I hold it very unilitary, especially in so young a soldier, to attempt to criticise the acts and motives of one's superior, but I may in private again express my extreme disappointment at the state in which the Sepoys are at present, and as far as I can judge from what is said in conversation, there are but few officers in the army who do not deplore it. In discipline and subordination they seem to be lamentably deficient, especially towards the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers. On the march, I have found these last give me more trouble than the men even. My brother officers say that I see an unfavourable specimen in the 2nd, as regards discipline, owing to their frequent service of late, and the number of recruits; but I fear the evil is very wide-spread. It may no doubt be traced mainly to the want of European

officers. This, however, is an evil not likely to be removed on any large scale. Meantime, unless some vigorous and radical improvements take place, I think our position will be very uncertain and even alarming in the event of extended hostilities. You must really forgive my speaking so plainly, and writing my own opinions so freely. You encouraged me to do so when I was at Agra, if you remember, and I value the privilege too highly as connected with the greater one of receiving advice and counsel from you, not to exercise it, even at the risk of your thinking me presumptuous and hasty in my opinions. I imagine (in my own defence, be it said) that three months of marching and of service give you more insight into the real efficiency or evils of an army than a much longer time spent in cantonments. It is, of course, a deeply interesting subject to me, and one of deep and anxious reflection. I think the period of 'doing duty' which I shall have passed ere joining my future regiment, of the greatest consequence and benefit, as enabling me to form a judgment, to the best of my abilities, of the course to be steered in the difficult voyage. It seems to me that the great problem to be solved is 'how to do your own business,' at the same time that 'you study to be quiet,' i. e., how unostentatiously to do your appointed duty thoroughly, without being deterred by the fear of being thought over-zealous or ostentatious."

His experience of the Sipahi character, or rather of the Bengal Sipahi such as he had of late years become, led him to sacrifice several steps in order to be posted to a European regiment. This we learn from a letter written by Sir H. Lawrence, with whom just a year after his arrival in India it was his good fortune to be thrown. He had already gained in the brief period since his arrival an experience in war greater than is acquired by many officers during a whole life, had been twice slightly wounded, twice struck down by explosions that carried havoc all around him, had spiked two guns with his own hands, and had seen the fiercest campaign ever known in India fairly fought out. He was now to gain a varied experience as a civil, political, and engineer officer, under such teachers as Lawrence, Napier, and Edmonstone. Another year and he was appointed second in command of the now celebrated Guide Corps. Here he laid the foundation of his fame as an "unequalled partisan leader"; we say "of his fame," for he was rather born a soldier and a military leader than educated into one. The brilliantly successful *ruse* by which he captured the all-important fortress of Goringdhar at the outset of the Multan rebellion is alone sufficient proof of this:—

"My Guides have covered themselves with glory (and dust) by the way in which they got into, and got possession of, the famed fort of Govindghur. A hundred of my men, under a native officer—a fine lad of about twenty, whom I have petted a good deal—went up quietly to the gates, on pretence of escorting four State prisoners (whom I had put in irons for the occasion), were allowed to get in, and then threw up their caps, and took possession of the gateway, despite the scowls, and threats, and all but open resistance of the Sikh garrison. A day afterwards a regiment marched from Lahore, and went into garrison there, and so Runjeet Singh's treasure-fort is fairly in our hands."

His escape from a cruel death at this period was, indeed, "wonderfully narrow." On the 29th of March, 1848, Sir F. Currie had directed him to come into Lahore with all speed, to join Mr. Agnew in his mission to Multan. On the 2nd of April, on reaching Lahore, he found the order countermanded. Had he proceeded with Mr. Agnew, he would, without a doubt, have shared the fate which befell that unfortunate gentleman. In the war which ensued Hodson displayed a daring courage and a fertility of resource which have never been surpassed in Indian warfare. The easy capture of Kala-

walá, and another fort which closed the road to it, was entirely owing to his enterprise and gallantry. Seizing two favourite retainers of the chief he coolly walked up to the gate of the minor fort and demanded admittance, intimating that at the first show of resistance he would put the two servants of the chief to death. Success crowned the bold attempt, and the gate was thrown open. Leaving sixteen of his Guides as garrison, he galloped on to Kalálwálá, and riding close up to the fort with only 100 men, drew out the whole Sikh force, who advanced, "thirty to one," to crush him. Thus they were enticed within reach of the English cavalry, and Hodson, with two regiments of Irregular Horse that now came up, overthrew the enemy in a moment, killed 300, and captured the fort. That was his first charge with cavalry; a few days after we find him with fifteen men charging ten times his number. How he sped will be understood from the following passage:—

"The instant we were in motion they fled, and had gone half-a-mile before we could overtake them; the mounted men got off, but a party of Akhalees on foot stopped and fought us, in some instances very fiercely. One fine bold 'Nihung' beat off four sowars one after another, and kept them all at bay. I then went at him myself, fearing that he would kill one of them. He instantly rushed to meet me like a tiger, closed with me, yelling, 'Wah Gooroo ji,' and accompanying each shout with a terrific blow of his tulwar. I guarded the three or four first, but he pressed so closely to my horse's rein that I could not get a fair cut in return. At length I pressed in my turn upon him so sharply that he missed his blow, and I caught his tulwar backhanded with my bridle hand, wrenched it from him, and cut him down with the right, having received no further injury than a severe cut across the fingers; I never beheld such desperation and fury in my life. It was not human scarcely. By this time the rest of the party had gone a long way, and as we had already pursued further than was prudent, where the spectators even were armed, and awaiting the result, I was obliged to halt, not without a growl at General Wheeler for having left me without any men. We had killed one more than our own number, however, and five more were so severely wounded that they were removed on 'charpoys.'"

But were we to note one-half the exploits of this English Murat we should fill a volume. We pass on, therefore, briefly to the most painful but not the least glorious incident in his career. In September, 1852, he had been appointed to the command of the Guides. He was a young subaltern, and the appointment was one that the most distinguished major in the service might have coveted. The usual results followed; a feeling of envy rankled into malignant hatred of the young hero, and a cruel and dastardly attempt was made to ruin him. It succeeded for a time only too well, but ere we show the leader of the Guides under the dark cloud of slander and undeserved disgrace, let him appear in his true colours at the storming of the Boree Heights:—

"The service devolved on two detachments of the Gorkhas and Guides, commanded by Lieuts. Hodson and Turner, and the style in which these gallant fellows did their work, and drove the enemy from crag to rock, and rock to crag, and, finally, kept them at bay from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., was the admiration of the whole force. We could plainly see the onslaught, especially a fierce struggle that lasted a whole hour for the possession of a breastwork, which appeared inaccessible from below, but was ultimately carried by the Guides, in the face of the determined opposition of the Afridis, who fought for every inch of ground. Depend upon it this crossing of the Boree was one of the finest pieces of light infantry performance on record. It was, moreover, one which Avitabile, with 10,000 Sikhs, was unable to accomplish. *"

The withdrawal of the Guides and Gorkhas from the heights was most exciting, and none but the best officers and the best men could have achieved this duty with such complete success. Lieut. Hodson's tactics were of the most brilliant description."

The Brigadier commanding, and after him the Commander-in-Chief, warmly thanked the hero of this Memoir, and acknowledged in public orders that the victory was mainly owing to him. In the midst of his glory his enemies were plotting his fall. The regimental accounts had been handed over to him in confusion, when, in October, 1852, he succeeded to the command of the Guides. He was immediately engaged in an arduous campaign, and before he could notify the mistakes of his predecessors he was summoned before a Court of Inquiry, removed from his high appointment, and remanded to his regiment. Major Taylor, the officer charged with the examination of the accounts, completely exonerated Mr. Hodson, but his report was carefully concealed from Government, and it was not till years after, when the exigencies of the public service had again placed Hodson in a position of high command, in which he achieved triumphant success, that the report was placed on record. But adversity had its uses; it served to show the brilliant leader, the gallant soldier in a still brighter light, in the brightest which can invest the human character, in that of a patient, calm, and dignified sufferer of wrong, repaying persecution with devoted service, and dulling the edge of the keenest hate by good will and good deeds to all.

We are content to leave the history of the gallant Hodson at this point. His after deeds made him more famous, but they could not add to the true glory of his character. The outbreak of the Indian mutinies at once called back the memory of an unjust government to the man they had wronged. He was commissioned to raise a new cavalry regiment, which, under the name of Hodson's Horse, has filled India with his renown. He commanded that regiment and, happiest rebuke to his foes, his old corps of Guides as well, at the siege of Delhi. He was there the head of the Intelligence Department, also; he was, in fact, the life and soul of the besieging army. He was the captor of the King of Delhi and his sons. In the subsequent pursuit of the scattered columns of the enemy he performed exploits the record of which reads more like romance than sober history; and, finally, he fell in the moment of victory at Lucknow. The rough Sikhs and Afghans of the Guide corps wept over him, and as we write, a memorial is being prepared by his brother officers to his memory.

NEW NOVELS.

The Romance and its Hero. By the Author of 'Magdalen Stafford.' 2 vols. (Bell & Daldy).—This is an interesting story, though it bears no resemblance either in incidents or characters to anything in real life: it is a story and nothing else. The reader is not for a moment deluded into an idea of its being anything else;—scenery and characters are alike, shadows,—but well imaged, and talking and performing their parts, and speaking the speeches set down for them well. Mabel, the heroine, is a charming wayward little maiden, the orphan daughter of a *méalliance*, between a son of a proud old grand family, who was disinherited for marrying a poor beautiful girl, daughter of a professor of music. Mabel resides with an old uncle, who is a musical fanatic, caring for nothing but an opera, which he is composing all his life, but who has adopted Mabel for the sake of her musical mother. This uncle, too, has been disinherited; but he lives in the old family house, a fine old-fashioned place, called "The Chase," by permission of the actual possessor, to whom it has been bequeathed, rightfully or wrongfully, by the

late owner. Mabel has to grow up without any education at all, except what she gathers from unlimited reading in the old family library, and the legends of the old picture-gallery. There is a legend connected with the family—that the rightful heir always comes to a bad end, and that it never descends in a direct line; there is a secret marriage, and a lost heir. No suit in Chancery was ever more involved in doubts and shadows. The reader, not being a Lord Chancellor, will quietly resign the unravelling of rights and wrongs to the author, without any attempt to use his own penetration, and he will do well, for the love affairs are every bit as doubtful and perplexed as the claims of law. At the beginning, matters look as though they would sail pretty smoothly—and Mabel be married to the right hero,—but there is a gypsy and a prophecy, and a manœuvring aunt, and a mischief-making little beauty—and rivals and mistakes and jealousies—and when matters seem inextricably entangled, with no outlook but disappointment to the heroine, everlasting separation and misery to the hero, who has besides lost the property by the discovery of another heir, everything suddenly comes right: the rightful newly-found heir is disposed of—the hero and heroine meet and come to a mutual understanding as sudden as their mistake,—and the reader is rewarded by finding that every difficulty meets a comfortable solution. The story is, as we began by saying, a pleasant one to read. There are pleasant observations, evidently of a kindly, cultivated and refined nature. The reader will go on to the end of the story quietly interested, and kept going—but the story will relapse into a labyrinth when the book is closed.

The Verneys; or, Chaos Dispelled: a Tale of Genius and Religion. By Miss Caroline Mary Smith. (Hall, Virtue & Co.)—In spite of its affected title, which has a tendency to excite prejudice at the outset, 'The Verneys' is an interesting and spirited tale. The design is too large for the canvas—the characters are ideals rather than studies from life—the incidents fall quite differently from what they would be likely to do in actual fact—and the theology would not convert or convince a babe: still, with all drawbacks, there is a freshness and a vigour about the story which give it a charm that more accurately-constructed works often lack. It is evidently a first work, and there are abundant signs of want of experience, but the authoress has something to say—something to speak out of her heart,—and this gives a strength and vividness to what she writes, that no mere talent could impart. The story is that of a poor boy—a child of genius and aspiration, who works his way from the lace-maker's frame in his father's cottage, in an obscure French village, to wealth and distinction; but the aim of the authoress is to show that no amount of worldly success can alone satisfy the aspirations of the human soul. Gabriel Verney has no religion: it is a dormant instinct in him, as well as a doctrinal unbelief. The authoress proceeds to convert him,—which, of course, she succeeds in doing, and Gabriel Verney becomes a shining light—of religion as well as of all the graces and gifts of genius. The idea of the character of Gabriel Verney is very good, though there is want of experience in working it out: the ending of the story is very interesting. Gabriel, bereft of all that made life desirable or precious, by the death of his daughter, goes back to his native village, and uses his fortune and position in ameliorating the condition of the inhabitants. It reads like a true history that portion of the book, and though the end is tragic, still it cannot be called unhappy. It finishes the story worthily, far better than any amount of happiness and success. We await with true interest Miss Smith's next work. A first book is comparatively easy to write. There is a natural enthusiasm, that like a fairy chariot carries an author over difficulties. The second work is the test of the true level of the author's power.

The Two Mottoes. By the Author of 'Summerleigh Manor.' (Parker & Son.)—'The Two Mottoes' is an improvement on 'Summerleigh Manor,' and is a book that may be placed in the hands of young people with great advantage. It is extremely

interesting, and there is much good and well-drawn character-painting in it. The portrait of Dr. Aytoun looks like a sad drawing from the life: it is painfully true, and drawn with a firm but delicate touch. He is never made hateful. The "noble grief of pity" is never withheld from him by the reader; the effect of such a father and such a home upon children is done very like real life. The conclusion is of necessity happier than would, we fear, fall true; but that is one of the pleasures of reading stories—one meets there with the recognition of merit, and the appreciation of silent sacrifices, the poetical justice by rule and square, which does not come within the rule of life, where events do not ripen at the end of a certain number of pages.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

History of the Priory of Coldingham. By W. K. Hunter. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—We record under this title a very interesting and admirably conducted monograph upon an edifice of considerable antiquity, and full to excess of history. Indeed, the very locality invests it with a special interest. Coldingham is on the eastern shore of Scotland, a few miles north of Berwick-upon-Tweed, close by the Wolf's Crag, universally known by the description in Sir Walter Scott's 'Bride of Lammermoor,' and two miles from the celebrated St. Abb's Head promontory. A well-arranged plan shows at one glance the distinct character and relics of the old priory, the walls of a still earlier building, with an apsidal end, and also the foundation-traces of the priory where covering the greatest extent of ground. As a border establishment, Coldingham naturally derives many of its historical associations from England as well as Scotland; and it appears curious, in comparison with the habits of the locality in modern times, to find such abundant and absolute relics of Roman Catholic ceremonial and parade. The priors appear to have lived splendidly, and seem to have fully equalled in luxury and resources their celebrated brethren of Lincolnshire. The Abbey of Coldingham became, in the year 680, the retreat of Queen Etheldreda, who in the following year was made Abbess of Ely, and afterwards founded the magnificent Cathedral. St. Cuthbert spent some time at Coldingham; and before the conclusion of the ninth century it had twice been destroyed by fire. The existing relics date from 1098. The remains have been carefully restored, and now present a quadrangular chapel, formerly only the choir or eastern portion of the cross. The side walls display internally two arcades,—the upper being, in fact, a noble clerestory, with detached clusters of columns and pointed arches. Every third arch is raised to accommodate a long lancet window. The lower arcade continues unbroken, and rests upon single shafted columns. The east end is quite straight, and externally presents, in its similar arrangement of two tiers, six arches below of a late Norman character, with double thin shafted columns, and a large mass of zigzag headings. The string-courses are curiously bent down from the windows across two flat piers or buttresses. Architectural details, however, will be found in the volume itself; and it remains for us more particularly to commend the system with which each part has been laid down, and to note the excellent plan adopted of marking upon the plate of illustration the exact page where the description will be found in the text. The late Mr. Raine, of Durham, so intimately connected with the Surtees Society, seems to have rendered the author great service; and, indeed, many of the most important grants and documents connected with the priory are still treasured in Durham Cathedral.

A Memoir of Capt. William Thornton Bate, R.N. By the Rev. John Baillie. (Longman & Co.)—Capt. Bate was the officer who fell under the walls of Canton while taking, with his sextant, the distance from the ground to the top of the rampart. He was thirty-seven years of age when he died. During a career comparatively brief he saw much laborious and dangerous service, and it is a noticeable fact that his first wound was received at Canton upon almost the same spot as his last. He was engaged in several important surveys in the

India and China Seas, and performed his duties with invariable enthusiasm and success. The most remarkable circumstance connected with his life appears, however, to have been the faculty he possessed of inspiring, not only friendship, but affection. His biographer shows, from letters and obituary paragraphs, from funeral sermons and demonstrations of sorrow made by large bodies of men and officers, that Capt. Bate really perished profoundly regretted. His narrative, moreover, will satisfy the reader that this gallant and brilliant seaman deserved the love and admiration showered upon him. He was, as Mr. Baillie suggests, a good man, who possessed some of the qualities of greatness.

The National Debt Financially Considered. By Edward Capps. (Groombridge & Sons.)—To the author of this essay a prize of two hundred guineas was awarded by certain adjudicators appointed by the Society of Arts. It is made up of narrative, analysis, and theory. Mr. Capps first writes a succinct history of the National Debt, and finally inquires how it may best be liquidated. That the question is of importance to a highly-taxed country needs no argument; but of *how much* importance it is may be illustrated by Mr. Capps's calculation that six thousand tons of gold would be required to clear our little island from its pecuniary liabilities, the consequences of such wild oats as wars and subsidies. Mr. Capps discusses the whole subject very intelligently, and has produced—which is a rare thing—a prize essay of considerable utility and interest.

The Life of James Deacon Hume, Secretary of the Board of Trade. By Charles Badham, M.A. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—If a piece of biography drier for the digestion of the general reader than this exists in our language we have not the weariness of its acquaintance.—Mr. Badham has done his best, we doubt not; and we knew, ere we fell in with him, that among politicians and financiers, Mr. Deacon Hume bears a high reputation,—as having been more than ordinarily laborious, intelligent, and upright in his vocation. But save to persons who take what may be called a professional interest in the Board of Trade, the biography is as unreadable as a lease on twenty skins of parchment; and must not expect to find a place in the library of the general reader.

The Dictionary of Daily Wants. Vol. I. (Houlston & Wright).—The poet who sang of the smallness of a man's wants might have to change his opinion after going through this 'Dictionary of Daily Wants': in the first volume of which there are 380 pages of small type, embracing the wants of civilized man and woman from A to D; and supposing the two remaining volumes to be singly no larger than the first, we shall have a tolerably good collection of "wants," covering 1,140 pages. The work is amusingly diversified. Fancy, among our other daily wants, a want of information on astronomy, aquaria, apparel, aviaries, botany, biscuit-making, breakfasts, bandages, bagatelle, confectionery, cards, carving, chess, choking, children, and chickens! Then we have sensible advice to mothers on the management of babies and the education of daughters. On the subject of bells we are told, "without these domestic conveniences a house cannot be said to be complete; and, indeed, for the maintenance of comfort, order, and regularity, they are absolutely necessary." Is the word without the final *e*? Further on, we are informed "that they will, by careful management, last many years." Comfort, order, and regularity! Think of that, with your *belles*, ye disconsolate bachelors! Warm slippers, bootjack and buttons, tender adieux and cheerful greetings, for the disreputable latch-key and the inner darkness.

Unica; a Story for a Sunday Afternoon. By the Author of 'Round the Fire.' (Smith, Elder & Co.)—Unica and her blind little friend are model children; and must have been copied from those paragons of perfection who, according to the ancients, were once so common. This tale, like its author's former ones, will find favour in the nursery regions.

The Almanacs and Year Books not yet announced consist of *The Year-Book of Facts*, by John Timbs (Kent & Co.),—*Thom's Almanac and Official Directory* (Longman),—*London and Provincial*

Medical Directory (Churchill),—*The Handbook of the Court; the Peerage; and the House of Commons* (King),—*Dod's Peerage* (Whittaker),—*Dod's Parliamentary Companion* (Whittaker),—*Webster's Royal Red Book* (Webster),—*Who's Who in 1859* (Baily Brothers),—*The Newspaper Press Directory*, by C. Mitchell (Mitchell),—*Parker's Church Calendar* (J. H. & J. Parker),—*The Oxford Diocesan Calendar* (same publishers),—*Adcock's Engineer's Pocket Book* (Simpkin & Co.),—*The Photographic Almanac* (Lay),—*The Post Magazine Almanac* (Pateman),—*The Scottish Temperance League Register*,—*Midland Counties Almanac* (Simpkin),—*St. Thomas's Charterhouse Church and School Calendar* (Adams & King),—*Petter & Galpin's Registered Date Dial*,—and a new *Railway Guide* (Kelly & Co.).—To these we may add, a useful little French Year-Book, in two volumes, published by the Messrs. Hachette, *L'Année Scientifique et Industrielle*, par Louis Figuier,—and *The American Almanac* (Trübner).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Agassiz's Essay on Classification, 8vo. 12s. cl.
Alfred's (King) History of the World, by Bosworth, 8vo. 16s. cl.
Arabian Nights' Entertainments, new ed. cr. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.
Austin's Plea for the Constitution, 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Bright's Speeches at Birmingham, &c., revised by himself, 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Butler's Geography of the Globe, by Rowbotham, 11th ed. 4s. 6d. cl.
Cowan's Plain Sermons at Archbishop Tenison's Chapel, 3s. 6d. cl.
D'Alembert's Dictionary, by Mason, cr. 8vo. 16s. 6d. cl.
Downing's Timber Merchant's and Builder's Companion, 3s. cl.
Ellis's Exercises, to retranslate into Latin, by Arnold, 3rd ed. 2s. 6d. cl.
Gant's Metropolitan Directory, Phillips's Metallurgy, new ed. 12s. 6d. cl.
Gant's The Irritable Bladder: Its Causes, &c. post 8vo. 4s. 6d. cl.
George the Fourth, Memoirs, by Duke of Buckingham, 3 vols. 20s. cl.
Guizot's History of my Time, tr. by Cole, Vol. 2, 8vo. 14s. cl.
Hoy's Holy Places, and other Poems, 6s. 8vo. 5s. cl.
Hue's Chinese Empire, new ed. cr. 8vo. 5s. cl.
Jacob's Broomgrove Latin Grammar, 4th ed. 12mo. 5s. cl.
James's Glossing at Home and Abroad, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
Journal of 1st French Embassy to China, tr. by Rannister, 10s. 6d. cl.
Liverpool Corn Tables, Prices per Cental (100 lb.), 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Liturgies of St. Mark, St. James, St. Clement, &c., ed. by Neale, 6s. cl.
London Journal, Vol. 22, 4to. 4s. 6d. cl.
Massey's Robert Burns: a Centenary Song, and other Lyrics, 3s. cl.
Mills's Thoughts on Parliamentary Reform, 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Napier's Manual of the Art of Dying, new ed. cr. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
Oxenford's Pathway of Safety, new ed. cr. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Parker's Helps to Truth-Seekers, new ed. cr. 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Parker's Causation and Prevention of Disease, 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Rende's Charlotte and Myra: a Puzzle, square, 1s. 6d. cl.
Riddle's Navigation and Nautical Astronomy, 7th ed. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.
Tables to ditto, 4s. 6d. cl.
Rouse's Practical Man, 8th ed. 16mo. 8s. 6d. cl.
Smeat's General Debility and Defective Nutrition, 6s. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Taylor's Builder's Price Book for 1858, 12mo. 4s. cl.
Things Worth Knowing about Horses, by Hiccup, 8vo. 5s. cl.
Thomson and Young's Poetical and Dramatic Works, 7s. 6d. cl.
Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy, 34th ed. 16mo. 5s. cl.
White's Eighteen Christian Centuries, 2nd ed. post 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.
Wrazall's Armies of the Great Powers, cr. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.

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WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT.

WITH the suddenness of a gunshot, in the prime of life, in the midst of friends and books, and in the midway of a great literary task, Prescott, the historian, has passed away from among us, at the unripe age of sixty-three. At twelve he was in perfect health: at half-past twelve he was stricken with apoplexy: at two he was dead. Four or five years ago a murmur ran about London clubs that he had been stricken stone blind,—his remaining particle of sight having perished, like Thierry's, in poring over manuscripts and inscriptions. That rumour was untrue. When a mere boy he had lost one eye, and impaired the other. This mischance he had never wholly recovered; so that his studies and writings had to be carried forward under difficulties which might have daunted the most heroic minds. Yet up to a year ago he had excellent health, flow of animal spirits, and abundant enjoyment of life. Though nearly blind, he was no recluse, but a man who loved life, as all great men have done, for its sensuous delights, as well as for its moral beauty and its mental exercises. In this respect Prescott was more an Englishman than a Yankee. A fine glow of thought on his brow, and a certain gentleness of manner, betrayed to an observer the man of profound intellectual culture. Otherwise, Prescott

seemed a man of society and of affairs; full of blood, and of a most happy temperament. No one who ever saw him will forget his sunny face, his free clasp of the hand, his eager glance, and his rapid, easy talk,—the man who was not less pleasant as a companion than eminent and instructive as a writer.

The opening chapter of 'The Virginians' speaks of a certain American fire-place, over which hung, crossed, two swords, signs of causes once at deadly strife, but now at peace. These swords are those of Washington's "Prescott the brave," and of an English naval officer of the same family and name. Prescott the brave commanded at Bunker's Hill,—his kinsman fought on one of those English ships of war which from the river raked so murderously the American lines. A son of Prescott the brave was the father of the great historian of Spain and Spanish America,—and the swords of the two officers adorn the study at Boston in which he wrote.

His father, a lawyer and local judge at Boston, made a fortune, which freed the historian from the petty cares of life at the very outset of his career. Born at Salem, on May 4, 1796, entering at Harvard College in 1811, matriculating at the same in 1814—where a blow deprived him of an eye—and going thence into Europe in search of the most skilful oculists, he found, in place of the vision which he sought, visions of usefulness and fame. Like Gibbon among the bare-footed friars in the Ara Celi, Prescott fell to meditating among the ruins of southern Europe. In the historical region of the world he conceived, at the age of twenty-five, the first idea of writing the works with which his name will be for ever associated. In a letter written to a friend, he says of this early resolution:—

"I had early conceived a strong passion for historical writing, to which, perhaps, the reading of Gibbon's Autobiography contributed not a little. I proposed to make myself a historian in the best sense of the term, and hoped to produce something which posterity would not willingly let die. In a memorandum-book, as far back as the year 1819, I find the desire intimated; and I proposed to devote ten years of my life to the study of ancient and modern literature—chiefly the latter—and to give ten years more to some historical work. I have had the good fortune to accomplish this design pretty nearly within the limits assigned. In the Christmas of 1837 my first work, the 'History of Ferdinand and Isabella,' was given to the public."

Of the very serious difficulties lying in the way of these assumed labours, Prescott has given a curious and most interesting account. This detail—besides its very great personal interest—has a value for every man who may find his spirit chilled by the cold wind and stony crags which awe him back from the Alpine height. We quote the historian's own words:—

"During my preliminary studies in the field of general literature, my eyes gradually acquired so much strength that I was enabled to use them many hours of the day. The result of my studies at this time I was in the habit of giving in the form of essays in public journals, chiefly in the *North American*, from which a number—quite large enough—have been transferred to a separate volume of *Miscellanies*. Having settled on a subject for a particular history, I lost no time in collecting the materials, for which I had peculiar advantages. But just before these materials arrived, my eye had experienced so severe a strain that I enjoyed no use of it again for reading for several years. It has, indeed, never since fully recovered its strength, nor have I ever ventured to use it again by candlelight. I well remember the blank despair which I felt when my literary treasures arrived from Spain, and I saw the mine of wealth lying around me which I was forbidden to explore. I determined to see what could be done with the eyes of another. I remembered that Johnson had said, in reference to Milton, that the great poet had abandoned his projected history of England, finding it scarcely possible for a man without eyes to pursue a historical work, requiring reference to various authorities. The remark piqued me to make an attempt.

"I obtained the services of a reader who knew no language but his own. I taught him to pronounce the Castilian in a manner suited, I suspect, much more to my ear than to that of a Spaniard; and we began our wearisome journey through Mariana's noble History. I cannot even now call to mind without a smile the tedious hours in which, seated under some old trees in my country residence, we pursued our slow and melancholy way over pages which afforded no glimmering of light to him, and from which the light came dimly struggling to me through a half-intelligible vocabulary. But in a few weeks the light became stronger, and I was cheered by the consciousness of my own improvement; and when we had toiled our way through seven quartos, I found I could understand the book when read about two thirds as fast as ordinary English. My reader's office required the more patience; he had not even this result to cheer him in his labour.

"I now felt that the great difficulty could be overcome; and I obtained the services of a reader whose acquaintance with modern and ancient tongues supplied, so far as it could be supplied, the deficiency of eyesight on my part. But, though in this way I could examine various authorities, it was not easy to arrange in my mind the results of my reading, drawn from different and often contradictory accounts. To do this I dictated copious notes as I went along; and when I had read enough for a chapter—from thirty to forty and sometimes fifty pages in length—I had a mass of memoranda in my own language, which would easily bring before me at one view the fruits of my researches. Those notes were carefully read to me; and while my recent studies were fresh in my recollection I ran over the whole of my intended chapter in my mind. This process I repeated at least half a dozen times, so that when I finally put my pen to paper it ran off pretty glibly, for it was an effort of memory rather than creation. This method had the advantage of saving me from the perplexity of frequently referring to the scattered passages in the originals, and it enabled me to make the corrections in my own mind which are usually made in the manuscript, and which with my mode of writing—as I shall explain—would have much embarrassed me. Yet I must admit that this method of composition, when the chapter was very long, was somewhat too heavy a strain on the memory to be altogether recommended.

"Writing presented me a difficulty even greater than reading. Thierry, the famous blind historian of the Norman Conquest, advised me to cultivate dictation; but I have usually preferred a substitute that I found in a writing case made for the blind, which I procured in London forty years since. It is a simple apparatus, often described by me for the benefit of persons whose vision is imperfect. It consists of a frame of the size of a piece of paper, traversed by brass wires as many as lines are wanted on the page, and with a sheet of carbonated paper, such as is used for getting duplicates, pasted on the reverse side. With an ivory or agate stylus the writer traces his characters between the wires on the carbonated sheet, making indelible marks, which he cannot see, on the white page below. This treadmill operation has its defects; and I have repeatedly supposed I had accomplished a good page, and was proceeding in all the glow of composition to go a-head when I found I had forgotten to insert a sheet of my writing paper below, that my labour had been all thrown away, and that the leaf looked as blank as myself. Notwithstanding these and other whimsical distresses of the kind, I have found my writing case my best friend in my lonely hours, and with it have written nearly all that I have sent into the world the last forty years.

"The manuscript thus written and deciphered—for it was in the nature of hieroglyphics—by my secretary was then read to me for correction, and copied off in a fair hand for the printer. All this, it may be thought, was rather a slow process, requiring the virtue of patience in all the parties concerned. But in time my eyes improved again. Before I had finished 'Ferdinand

and Isabella' I could use them some hours every day. And thus they have continued till within a few years, though subject to occasional interruptions, sometimes of weeks and sometimes of months, when I could not look at a book. And this circumstance as well as habit, second nature, has led me to adhere still to my early method of composition. Of late years I have suffered not so much from inability of the eye as dimness of the vision, and the warning comes that the time is not far distant when I must rely exclusively on the eyes of another for the prosecution of my studies. Perhaps it should be received as a warning that it is time to close them altogether."

How nobly these tasks were accomplished our library-shelves bear witness. After the ten years of labour, in 1838 appeared the first edition of 'The History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella the Catholic.' For this work he was elected a Member of the Royal Academy of Madrid. In 1843 came out his 'History of the Conquest of Mexico.' In 1847 he published his 'History of the Conquest of Peru.' These books were instantly reprinted on this side of the Atlantic, and were translated into German and French. For nine years the historian was now silent; he again came to England, where his genial manner and various accomplishments made him a special favourite; he received from the University of Oxford the degree of D.C.L. In 1856 this long preparation was redeemed and justified by the appearance of two volumes of 'The History of Philip the Second.' This is the ripest and greatest of Prescott's works. Unhappily for the fame of English letters, it is unfinished; so that Prescott's 'Philip the Second,' like Arnold's 'Rome,' will add one more to the glorious roll of historical fragments. Speaking of this incompleteness, the other day, Mr. Bancroft, the historian of America, as Prescott was of Spain, said:—"That his last great work has not been carried out to the end which he contemplated, is a loss to the world. We may grieve not to have from his pen the full history of the formation of the Republic of the Netherlands, and especially that the story of the Armada, with the fate of that stupendous enterprise against Protestantism and England, should not have been displayed by one whose rare talent for the vivid representation of outward scenes was unequalled. But at whatever time Prescott might have been called from earth, he would have left some work unfinished; for he belonged to the class of men of that delicate organization which leaves it impossible for them to live for themselves alone, but makes of their powers, not private possessions, but gifts to the world; and at whatever time he might have received from the great Workmaster his summons, so long as consciousness remained he would have still been found a labourer; ever, to the last, obedient to the law of duty."—In this we agree. Yet we confess to a special regret at our present loss. A third volume of this work was in our hands only the other day, and the reader knows the value we set upon it. Besides these more regular historical labours, Prescott contributed to periodical reviews and magazines. Some of his essays have been reprinted both in America and in this country.

THE HUNGARIAN ACADEMY.

By recent intelligence from Hungary, it appears that the Hungarian Academy of Science and Literature, after a long interval of comparative inactivity, is awakening to fresh life. This Academy is, in its origin and history, one of the most peculiar and interesting institutions in Europe. When the foundation of an establishment of the kind was debated in the Hungarian Diet of 1825, Count Stephen Széchenyi, afterwards the head of the liberal party in Hungary, rose up and offered to contribute towards it a whole year's income, amounting to 60,000 florins (about 6,000*l.*). Other magnates followed his example by donations of 5,000*l.* and 6,000*l.* each; and "after years of discussion and delay," says a writer on the subject, "the Academy was founded in an hour." It is remarkable that Count Széchenyi's father was the founder, many years before, of the Hungarian

National Museum. Count Joseph Teleki presented to the Academy a magnificent library, which, with the augmentations it has since received from donations and from the right granted to it by the Diet of claiming a copy of every publication issued in Hungary, now contains, it is said, 60,000 volumes. One of the main objects of the Academy, in addition to the cultivation of literature and science in general, was to encourage the cultivation of the Hungarian language,—a peculiar idiom of the Tartaric, or, as it is sometimes called, the Altaic family of languages, bearing much affinity in its structure, and some in its vocabulary, to the Finnish and Turkish. An annual reward was assigned to the best drama, and another to the best book, produced during the year in the Hungarian language, and pensions of a small amount were conferred, or to be conferred, on the twenty-four best authors in Hungarian, who were to be selected from the body of the Academy by its own members, every one of whom was nominated or elected to his post on the ground of distinguished merit, and in behalf of whom all canvassing was forbidden. Prizes were offered for essays on selected subjects, volumes of Transactions and other periodical series were issued, Committees were named to superintend the production of a national Grammar and Dictionary, and for other objects. Frequent meetings were held of the different sections of the Academy, the historical, the philological, the philosophical, and others; and there were annual grand meetings of the whole body which awakened general enthusiasm. Probably no other Academy was ever so popular, or so thoroughly embodied the whole literary genius and intellect of a nation. The great insurrection of 1848 of course for a time interrupted its career, and many of its members took a part in that disastrous struggle and perished in the field or on the scaffold. Count Széchenyi, the illustrious founder, became insane through regret and horror at the course which affairs were taking. Czuczor, the principal compiler of the national Dictionary, was condemned by the Austrians to six years' imprisonment in irons; Petöfi, the Hungarian Burns, was never heard of after a disastrous battle in Transylvania; Pulszky, Jósika, and Bishop Horvath were compelled to seek refuge in exile. Vörösmarty, the classic Hungarian poet of his time, who held the post of Secretary to the Academy, and had written a patriotic poem, for which the Academy voted him a ducat a line, was condemned by an Austrian tribunal for having been member of some of the revolutionary committees. He was released, after a short imprisonment; but was so overwhelmed by the calamities of his country, that he sank into a hopeless melancholy till his death; when his funeral procession at Pesth was followed by 20,000 persons, and a subscription which was raised for the benefit of his widow and orphans amounted in a twelvemonth to 100,000 florins. The first meeting of the Academy after the war took place in 1850, and it began to re-issue a record of its proceedings not long after; but it was not till last year that it began to hold public meetings, to recruit its numbers on a large scale, and to take steps to re-assume its former proud position. A list of its members on the 1st of January, 1859, shows that the whole number at present is 225: of whom 108 were elected in 1858. The names of the exiles who formerly belonged to it are silently omitted. The present President is Count Emil Dessewffy; the Vice-President, Baron Joseph Eötvös, the author, among other works, of 'The Village Notary,' the translation of which into English by Otto Wenckstern met with deserved success. Among the members of Council we remark the name of the illustrious and unfortunate Széchenyi; and among those of the "ordinary members," Toldy the indefatigable literary historian; Paul Balogh the homeopathic and miscellaneous writer; Czuczor the lexicographer, once more at his post; Nagy the Hungarian "Boz"; Hunfalvy the philologist; Jokai, whose Hungarian sketches were introduced to the English public by Szabad; Csengery the historian; Fényes the topographer; and others whose names are familiar to the Hungarian student. The list of foreign members comprises

many of the most illustrious names of Europe: Alexander von Humboldt, Jacob Grimm, Guizot, Montalembert, &c., nor is our own country forgotten. The English members, in the order in which they occur in the list, are Sir John Bowring, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Mr. Thomas Watts, of the British Museum, Lord Overstone, Lord Macaulay, Mr. C. Babbage, Sir John Herschel, Mr. Thomas Bell, of the Linnean Society, and Prof. Faraday.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

A valuable collection of fossil remains from triassic strata at the Cape of Good Hope has recently been presented to the British Museum by the Governor, Sir George Grey, K.C.B. It contains some interesting additions to the singular Bidental Reptiles described by Prof. Owen in a series of memoirs in the *Geological Transactions*. The new forms have been named by the Professor:—*Ptychognathus declivis*, a subgenus of *Dicynodont* saurian, remarkable for the angular contour and declivity of the fore part of the skull,—*Galeosaurus planiceps*, a small saurian, with numerous teeth, including canines, having the proportions and relative position of those in the weasel tribe,—*Oudenodon Bainii*, a completely toothless saurian, analogous to the *Rhynchosaurus* of the New Red Sandstone of Shropshire, with an extinct kind of Gavial.

The great department of Natural History, to which the above records an important accession, is growing so rapidly under Prof. Owen's management, that the question of its separation and enlargement must now force itself upon the attention of Parliament. Like the great department of Art-Antiquities, the plethoric state of which was under our notice only a few days ago—that of Natural History calls for air and space. Surely the time has come for Parliament to consider the policy of liberating the three departments of Books, Art-Antiquities and Natural History from their present forced and inconvenient conjunction. Natural History by itself—this should come next in the order of Government ideas. Art seems to be already established in the care of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Great Russell Street ought to remain as the permanent and exclusive home of the literary collections of the nation.

Dr. Lindley has been elected a Foreign Honorary Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, "in the class of Natural and Physiological Sciences and the section Botany," to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Robert Brown.

The Council of the Royal Society has ordered twenty-five guineas to be placed in the hands of a Committee to procure a testimonial for Auguste Balmat, of Chamouni, in order to record their appreciation of the important services rendered by him to many scientific explorers around Mont Blanc. The testimonial is to be presented to Balmat in the name of the Royal Society.

The passion for collecting galleries of historical portraits seems to be spreading far and wide. An English gallery is in process of growth in Great George Street—an Irish gallery is in germ in Dublin. Now we hear of a gallery for Scotland. Aberdeen is to begin it. Next autumn the British Association meets in the granite city, and among other novelties—besides the very great one of the Prince Consort—the Local Committee are preparing a portrait gallery of local celebrities. This is working in the true spirit. History is one of the sciences, as well as geography or geology; and a collection of memorials of great men and great events will have an interest for the general observer not less than a map of Lake Ngami or a box of fossils.

A note from a Correspondent warns us against even the small amount of trust we were disposed to place in the literal exactness of Mr. Cornwallis's adventures in Japan—as being so much honest faith thrown away. It is just as well that both Mr. Cornwallis and his readers should be made acquainted with the doubt that has sprung up. Has he ever been in Japan? Was he not in London at the time given by himself to his adventures in the far Orient? If he can answer these questions, so much the better for his book.

A hum of disapproval in the House of Commons

having alarmed the friends of Gothic architecture, Mr. Scott has published his opinion on the merits of his own design for the new offices, as follows:—"It will contain one of the finest and openest quadrangles in this country; its details will be more than ordinarily lively and cheerful; its amount of window light will exceed that of, probably, any public building in this country; its construction will embody every modern improvement, invention, and appliance; its materials will be the most cheerful and the most durable; its arrangement will be the most perfect which long and earnest study enable me to render them, while its cost will not in the least exceed what is customary with public buildings in the usual style."

The following extract from an original and unpublished letter of Mr. Hallam to a friendly critic may be interesting to your readers in reference to his scientific acquisitions.—C. BINGHAM.

"I am not a little surprised at the compliment you pay to my treatment of mathematical subjects, and was still more so at finding myself lately printed in print by M. Chasles in the 'Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences.' But as he was engaged in a controversy with M. Libri on some matter relating to the history of Algebra, I suppose the most insignificant testimony was to be pressed into his service. But, in fact, there are some passages in my first volume, which I have already corrected. One that you do not mention is in the extract from Cardan, p. 630, where I have supposed an error in his text, while there was no fault but a blunder of my own in consequence of careless transcription, not worth while telling you at length. The first note in the same page, where you suspect an inaccuracy, is in fact made to appear incorrect by excess of compression, and conveys to any reader, as it has done to you, a meaning which would deceive him. What I meant to express by saying *Tartalea (sic)* had discovered that $p + q^2 = p^3 + p^2q + pq^2 + q^3$ was that, if a line was divided into two parts, the cube of the whole line would be equal to the sum of the cubes of the parts, plus six parallelepipeds, which might be expressed in our symbolical language, $p^3 + q^3 = p^3 + p^2q + pq^2 + q^3$. And referring p and q to lines, there seems no inaccuracy in using the sign =. But my note would lead any one not conversant with the progress of algebra to suppose that Tartalea used these or the like *literal* symbols himself, which he certainly did not. I have adverted to this in my new edition, though, perhaps, too concisely. I have not Tartalea by me, nor Cardan, but I rather think that they use two letters, as we do in geometry, to express lines, and set down the processes of multiplication or involution in words at length; but the neatness of the common rules of algebra was never met with till the writings of Harriott and Oughtred. Vieta first used letters for known quantities. The work of Pedro Nuñez, which you quote, appears in the Catalogue of the British Museum. I have no knowledge of it. Mr. Richard Wentworth appears by Hutton's Dictionary, copied, I suppose, from Tartalea, to have been a friend of the latter. The early history of algebra has been lately elucidated by some foreign writers. M. Libri, an Italian mathematician resident at Paris, has published *Lionardo di Pisa*. But M. Chasles, whom I mentioned above, is inclined to think that some in Europe were acquainted with as much of the science even in the twelfth century. The general result seems to be that more of algebra was known in the Middle Ages than has been supposed. Notwithstanding the pains I have taken to revise this new edition, I am sensible that it will contain much still that learned critics may censure; and I can only hope that they will do it in as candid a spirit as yourself.—I remain, dear Sir, very faithfully yours, HENRY HALLAM."

A score of years ago there was talk about *endosmose* and *exosmose*, the gradual escape of gases through the barrier which ought to have kept them apart, and mixture with each other. These things exist in language: scientific words creep into common life, and *vice versa*:—*vice versa* itself is an instance. We know from Walter Scott and others that the sonorous word *meridian* came into Scotland to signify a dram taken at noon. We have recently found in an eminent man of the seventeenth century, no less a person than Huy-

gens, as the Speaking altitudes of the sun he must ever regret what a the vul they w gauge. parts of and der and m door. amount played matic would. Easter beyond syllab and ed one p when them Th of D been The Civil four on to Lab Civil halo, acco stan over Gen hold Pruct vict His In Art low wit dyi gro Ch vid col wh is ac mo h dr sa fa ca shy e t p c s c t

ghens, a proof of the universality of twelve o'clock as the dinner-hour in the seventeenth century. Speaking of the well-known method of double altitudes, he describes it as done by equal altitudes of the sun before and after dinner, a sound which he must have held to mean noon as to time, whatever it meant as to substance. It is much to be regretted that men of science never allow the long words to be corrupted down into something easier: what a pity that they cannot hand them over to the vulgar to have the corners knocked off, since they will not take their terms out of our own language. To this day they cannot speak of the two parts of a fraction under nine syllables, *numerator* and *denominator*, which are always coming together, and make as much rattle as a cab driving up to the door. By a rough computation, we find that the amount of superfluous muscular contraction employed in speaking of fractions by all the mathematicians of Europe since the invention of printing word, collected into one effort, have set the Great Eastern afloat, and carried her nearly three miles beyond the Nore! Why not cut these rattling polysyllables down into *num* and *denom*, pleasant and easy sounds. So much to the arithmeticians on one point: as Whiston said to Queen Caroline, when they have mended this fault, we will tell them of another.

The subject of the new paintings in the Chamber of Deputies, at Paris, is 'Civilization,' and has been carried out by Herr Müller in five months. The ceiling is divided into five parts; triumphant Civilization occupies the centre cupola. On the four remaining spaces the artist has represented: on the right-hand side, Religion; on the left, Labour; opposite, War; and over the throne, Peace. Civilization, holding up a cross with a shining halo, enlightens the world. Justice and Strength, accompanied by the spirits of Law and Philosophy, stand at her side. France, with the eagle soaring over her head, sits on a throne, Abundance and Generosity beside her; behind this group, Wisdom holds the national banner, with Patriotism and Prudence for guards; further down, the geni of victory present to France the subjected Algiers. History writes down the glory of the nation. In the background, angels spread Science and Art over the world. On the right, Religion halows the authority of kings, inspires the warriors with submission, comforts the afflicted, and to the dying opens the gates of Heaven. Secondary groups represent Piety going on a pilgrimage; Charity; Misery seeking refuge in trust to Providence; Sorrow comforted by prayer. Tradition collects Holy Scriptures, delivered by an angel; while Sacred Music strikes a hymn. On the left is seen Labour in the different shapes of social activity. In the centre, Agriculture, Art, Science, Poetry, Contemplation, Work, Industry, Commerce, in different groups. Opposite, a figure on horseback on a battle-field, represents War,—this dreadful foe of progress. On the other side, pleasant scenes are the symbols of Peace: harmony, family happiness, maternal joys; a young girl caresses a lamb; a soldier rests on a sheaf of corn, and, encouraged by the prevailing quiet, a dove has built her nest in his helmet. Below these symbolic figures of battle and peace, over the two entrances, two large pictures have found place: the one opposite the throne represents an equestrian statue of Charlemagne, before which a triumphal procession passes; the other, an equestrian statue of Napoleon the First. Veterans, young men, the arts in ideal costumes, lay palms before the feet of the great Emperor. Figures representing Justice, Faith, the Army and the Navy, complete the whole. The complete decoration covers a space of 1,318 metres, and contains 488 figures, the smallest of which are 2 and the largest 4 metres high.

M. de Laguerrière has received the sum of 10,000 francs for his little pamphlet, 'Napoleon III. and Italy,' from the publisher, M. Didot.

'The world may or may not,' writes a Correspondent in Naples, 'be acquainted with the fact that amongst the political prisoners recently released in Naples on penal conditions were men of talent, literary attainments and pursuits. Indeed, that this must necessarily have been the case will be obvious, for reasons which we will not give in

the pages of the *Athenæum*. One of the sufferers was Luigi Settembrini, who has been confined for some years in the Ergastolo of St. Stephano. Here, during the long and tedious period of his wearisome confinement, he has been occupied in translating from the original the Dialogues of Lucian. Learning and Literature in Naples flourish better in the prison and concealment than in the broad light of day. The manuscript is in the hands of a friend, and is shortly to be printed. If it possesses no novelty, it is, at all events, an interesting memorial of the labours of one who has suffered much. Settembrini is the author of several minor works, and to him has been attributed, I will not say how justly, the famous Protest against the Neapolitan Government, which in the beginning of the Revolution of 1848 produced so powerful an effect. By the time that this brief notice appears in the pages of the *Athenæum* Settembrini will have arrived, perhaps, in the United States. Let it follow him to his distant exile, and awaken a further interest in favour of the homeless wanderer.—I may here notice, also, an *historical piece*, now in the press and nearly printed, by the Commendatore Aloe, well known in Naples by many works which have proceeded from his pen. The work will bear the title of 'Porzio; or, the Conspiracy of the Barons of the Kingdom of Naples,'—accompanied by the original processes against the councillors of Ferdinand of Arragon and the barons, and enriched by many notices and documents hitherto inedited. The two *Proci* form an exception. They were published at the time, but only two copies are known to exist, in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, at least,—one in the Biblioteca Borbonica, and another in the possession of Signor Volpicelli, a private gentleman of literary taste. The period of history which Signor Aloe has chosen as the subject of his work comprises the reign of Ferdinand of Arragon. Provoked by the pride and avarice of the Duke of Calabria, the Barons formed a league to deliver the country from the reigning dynasty, and to give the Crown to René of Anjou. The plot was discovered by a *ruse* of the Duke of Calabria, sanctioned by the King. The Count of Sarno and his sons and Antonello Petrucci were inveigled into the royal presence under pretence of celebrating the espousals of a niece of the King with the son of the Count of Sarno,—were arrested, and six months after beheaded inside the walls of Castelnuovo. The Conspiracy of the Barons was checked. Alphonso the Second, deficient in strength of character, was unable to pursue the revenge of his father,—and frightened at the approach of Charles the Eighth, retired to a monastery. His son, Ferdinand the Second, naturally courageous, though unable to resist the French, released his subjects from their allegiance and retired to Ischia. In the reign of his son the French and the Spaniards were the competitors for the kingdom, which remained under the power of the latter until the time of Carlo the Third. The period abounds with incidents of a most varied and exciting character, which are calculated deeply to engage the mind of the general reader; but it deserves more particular study for the influence which it exerted in after-times in the character of the monarchy. We wait with impatience for this work of Aloe."

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—THE GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS is OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Five. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

THE SIXTH EXHIBITION of the PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY is NOW OPEN, at the Gallery of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk Street, daily from 10 till 5.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S CHINA is OPEN every Evening (including Saturday) at Eight, and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoons at Three o'clock.—Stalls, numbered and reserved, which can be taken in advance from the Plan at the Egyptian Hall, every day from 11 to 5, without any extra charge 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Patron, H.R. HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT.—Entirely New and Historical Lecture, illustrating the Beauties of Gay's 'BEGGAR'S OPERA.' The Vocal Gems will be sung by Miss Roden, Mr. Lennox Horne, and Mr. Thorpe Peed. Every Evening except Wednesdays at Eight; Wednesdays at Three o'clock.—IMPORTANT NOVELTY; the ITALIAN SALLAMANDER, Signor BUONO CORE, WALKING in the MIDST of FLAMES.—DISSOLVING VIEWS of DON QUIXOTE.—LECTURES on CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, the ATLAS CHANDELIER, MOULÉ'S PHOTOGENIC LIGHT MUSIC, &c. &c.—MADRIGALS, &c., by the ST. GEORGE'S CHOIR. Managing Director.—R. I. LONGBOTTOM, Esq.

BARNUM.—TWO ALTERNATE SATURDAYS, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, Feb. 26 and March 12. The continued application for Tickets to Mr. Barnum's Entertainment on "MONKEY MAKING and HUMBUG," compels the announcement of the above arrangement.—Open at Seven, commence at Eight. Carriages a Quarter to Ten.—Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Body of Hall and Gallery, 1s. Place secured without extra charge, at Chapell's, Mitchell, Cresser & Beale's, Julien's, Keith's, &c. Chapell's, and the Hall.

ROYAL COLLOSSEUM.—IMPORTANT NOVELTY.—FIRST APPEARANCE in ENGLAND of the talented BOONE CHILDREN (from America).—These interesting and highly-gifted Children, Miss Anna and Miss Lora Boone, will give their DRAMATIC ILLUSTRATIONS from Shakespeare's 'ROMEO AND JULIET,' and Sheridan's 'SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,' every Evening this week, commencing at Eight o'clock. In addition to all the other Entertainments and Exhibitions.—Admission, 1s.; Children under Ten, and Schools, 6d.

Dr. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 2, Tichborne Street, opposite the Haymarket, Open Daily (for Gentlemen only).—Lectures at Three, Half-past Four, and Eight o'clock, on important and interesting topics in connexion with Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology (vide Programmes). Admission, 1s.—Dr. Kahn's 'Nine Lectures on the Philosophy of Marriage,' &c., sent post free, direct from the Author, on the receipt of twelve stamps.

SCIENCE

Descriptive Ethnology. By R. G. Latham, M.D. 2 vols. (Van Voorst.)

ETHNOLOGISTS and politicians differ not a little in their valuation of race. A re-arrangement of the world upon rapid principles of "agglomeration" might serve possibly more than one imperial purpose, and satisfy a scientific hypothesis or two, but it could scarcely advance the common interests of nations or materially illustrate civilization. The first Napoleon, indeed, conceived the magnificent effect which might be produced upon posterity by an ethnological *cortège* of Spaniards, Germans, Italians, and even Slaves, grouped according to their natural affinities, and dependent upon himself as a dynastic sun; but no genuine ethnologist can lament the course of events which interposed to prevent the realization of that great idea. Nations and families do not adhere because kings or governments enjoin their adhesion; nor however pleasing the fancy may be to poets and philanthropists, does a classification of men according to affinities of speech, or similarity of physiognomy, produce a unity of belief or a similarity of institution. Pannellenism has not thriven as much as might have been expected from several classical efforts, and the accomplishment of Pannslavism is still delayed. According to the observations of ethnologists national changes and comportment are dependent upon ascertained physical conditions, and follow with sufficient regularity the law of temperature. There is a zone of conquest which traverses the earth like the isothermal lines. If we draw a line from the Elbe to the Amur, the principal ethnological areas defined, will be German, Sarmatian, Ugrian, Turk, Mongol, and Mantshu,—or, to describe them physically, areas of forest, of steppe, or of seaboard. This last will be found most influential as a characterizing agency of civilization. Climate is one important condition, soil another, but seaboard most of all. Civilization is not a simple and invariable result, but a product obtained by a multiplication and division of causes. Consanguinity or nationality will not give it, but rather a union or juxtaposition of dissimilar races affected by dissimilar needs. The frontiers where races meet and intersect will often enable us to fill up hiatus of ethnological history. Following the bends of rivers or the line of seaboard, ferrying our way to adjacent islands, traversing the steppe or the morass, and sometimes crossing a range of mountains, we shall note the gradual physical change and transition of a particular race, till its *differentia* is lost at the point of contact with another. Hindú will thus pass off into Bhot, Ugrian into Turk or Slave, Mongol into Tungus or Mantshu. For instance, "In descending the Sutlej," says Dr. Hodgson, "the gradual transition from Hindúism to Buddhism is very remarkable, and

not less so because it is accompanied by an equally gradual change in the physical aspect of the inhabitants,—the Hindus of the Lower Sutlej appearing to pass by insensible gradations as we advance from village to village, till at last we arrive at a pure Tartar population." At times we shall come upon heterogeneous populations or hybrid tribes or families broken off from the main stem, and so modified by situation that any attempt at classification will be difficult. In such a case an examination of the language may help us to a solution. Two such broken tribes we shall find in the Kusundas and Chepangs, who inhabit the dense forests of the central region of Nipál. They are savages of the lowest order, "not noxious, but helpless,—not vicious, but aimless, morally and intellectually, so that no one can behold without distress their careless, unconscious inaptitude." Dr. Hodgson describes them as slight, though not actually deformed, with thin legs and large bellies, "elongated heads, protuberant large mouths, low narrow foreheads, large cheek-bones, flat faces, and small suspicious eyes." Yet the set of the eye is not strictly Mongolian, nor does the protuberance of the mouth amount to deformity. Though of a darker and more nigrescent hue, they were physically and linguistically not connected with the neighbouring tribes. From such data the astute observer to whom we owe this account was disposed to credit the tale current in the country that these abnormal people were *autochtones*, or primitive inhabitants of the soil. A lingual test, however, gave a different result. Removing eastward of the Kusundas, it was with no little surprise, Dr. Hodgson tells us, he discovered "in the bushy Lhópás of Bhútán the unquestionable origin and stock of the far-removed and physically very differently characterized Chépangs." Results equally interesting reward the ethnologist who is not too credulous of legend and tradition, nor apt to be misled by the doctrine of accidental resemblance. He does not instantly conclude an external Popery from finding a verisimilitude in Thibet, or ancient emblems *quasi*-Romanistic in Peru and Mexico, but rather inclines to a belief in the conformity of human action under similar physical conditions. On the whole, the ruder the people the more curious the ethnological yield. Paganism is more instructive than Buddhism, and more practicable for missionary equally with ethnologist. At the angle, where several creeds and races touch,—where parallels of power extend,—where forms of language and manners contrast,—where Europe, Asia, and Africa conflict, the history of civilization, in Dr. Latham's belief, begins:—"A narrow reach of land separates the Indian Ocean from the great inland seas of Europe,—the Nile from the south, and the Dnieper from the north, bring Sarmatian and Æthiopian within the great commercial basin of the Mediterranean."

The suggestive book before us does not aim at a classification, so much as a description, of the dominant Asiatic and European races. Upon actual notes and observations of Oriental travellers,—upon well-authenticated customs and traditions,—upon a comparison of affiliated languages,—upon the interconnection of isolated and sometimes neglected ethnological facts,—the author rests his hypothesis, and from them deduces important conclusions relative to the civilizing influence of the great material powers. The author's starting-point is the north-western range of the Himalayas,—where Mohammedanism, Buddhism, and Brahmanism converge. The speech is monosyllabic,—the dominant race Mongolian, and representative of the three great empires of Burnah,

China, and Assam. The civilization of this first area Dr. Latham believes to be of Indian origin, adducing arguments against the pretensions of the Chinese to antiquity or an independent culture. The Chinese have no national name,—the name by which they are known in Europe—the Sine of the classical writers—being unknown to the natives, and most probably of Indian origin. No such population as the ancient Seres, Dr. Latham maintains, ever existed,—"the similarity between the word '*seriké*,' as the name for silk, and the adjective '*seriké*,' which would be the name for the country of the Seres, first engendering the local, and after that the national name." The stationary character of the civilization of China the author considers as conclusive against its antiquity, as well as the circumstance that our history of it is derived from Chinese and uncriticized sources. Until the introduction of Buddhism from India, Dr. Latham believes the Chinese to have been in the condition of the Khyens, Nagas, and other still existing wild tribes; and he remarks, with reasonable surprise, what the latest editor of Gibbon had previously noted, the strange fact, that the ablest Chinese scholars have accepted, without scruple, "traditions instead of documents, inferences instead of traditions, *ex post-facto* narratives, improbable dates, doubtful eclipses, an unreasonable history, a suspicious astronomy." The Tungus stock is next considered; and the Mantshú tribe that line the valley of the Amur or Sagalin. The native division of the northern division of the Tungus sounds strangely ethnological. There is the Horse Tungus, the Reindeer Tungus, and the Dog Tungus. Native letters the language has none,—the character adopted by Castren being Roman, and the grammar itself German. Dr. Latham takes occasion to observe on the applicability of the Russian orthography to a rude and unwritten language, owing to its having a full number of simple single signs for the expression of its sounds. The Mongols proper are then surveyed,—and the author passes to the dominant historic race—the Turk. In most parts of the world's field, and in the earliest time, the race appears, though by name only, A.D. 558,—when suppliant Alans and Avars utter, and Romans hear it. The Scythians of Herodotus Dr. Latham, as a rule, thinks were members of the Turk family. The Ugrian stock is then passed in review, with its several branches of Fins, Laps, Ostiaks, and Magyars. Native mythology and poets illustrate this part of the subject. The Samoyeds (a word equivalent to the Fin Suomalais, or *men of the swamp*), and some doubtful Ugrians, close the first volume. Sarmatians, Germans, and Slaves—material races for the most part—Romans—civilizers as well as conquerors—Arabs, Jews, and Semitic populations in general—form topics of interest in the second volume, which is equally full and able as its predecessor.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Feb. 8.—Sir B. Brodie, Bart., President, in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'On Platinized Graphite Batteries,' by C. V. Walker, Esq.—Specimens of the Plates in use for the Batteries on the South-Eastern Railway were exhibited.—'On the Aquiferous and Oviductal Systems in the Lamellibranchiate Mollusks,' by Dr. Rolleston.

Feb. 10.—Sir B. Brodie, Bart., President, in the chair.—The following paper was read: 'Experiments on the Action of Force upon the Respiration,' by Dr. E. Smith. This communication was illustrated by a great number of diagrams.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—Feb. 12.—Sir Roderick I. Murchison, President, in the chair.—Lieut.-Col.

W. Pottinger, Capt. L. Tindal, R.N., Capt. Clarke, R.E., S. Clarke, C.E., C. Wentworth Dilke, A. L. Fisher, M.D., and J. W. Ogle, M.D. were elected Fellows.—The papers read were:—'On the Aurora Borealis in Greenland,' by J. W. Taylor, Esq.—'Discovery by Capt. Palliser and Dr. Hector, of Practicable Passes through the Rocky Mountains within the British Possessions,' communicated by the Right Hon. Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. The reports from Capt. Palliser and Dr. Hector were accompanied by a map of the country explored, from field-sketches by Capt. Palliser, Dr. Hector and Mr. Sullivan, and astronomical observations. Capt. Palliser commences by stating that the Expedition had succeeded in discovering a practicable pass for horses, and also one that could easily be made available for carts, the incline being only forty feet in a mile, or 1 in 135, and which would connect the prairies of the Saskatchewan with the British Possessions on the west side of the Rocky Mountains. He then proceeds to detail the arrangements of the Expedition, its separation into detachments, and his arrival at Battle River—a large but unnavigable tributary of the Saskatchewan—in the neighbourhood of which pines of large growth existed; the numbers, however, had been greatly thinned by the frequent and disastrous habit of the Indians of setting the prairie on fire, thus sacrificing, year after year, millions, which would bring wealth, warmth and means of transport to the future settler. Proceeding in a westerly direction, the Expedition camped at the edge of the woods, in lat. 51° 52' north, long. 114° 10' west, and arrived at "Staughter Camp." Dr. Hector having been despatched on a geological tour, and Lieut. Blakiston to the mountains, by the two known Kutanie Passes, Capt. Palliser continued in a southerly course, reached the boundary line on the 8th of August, and then started to seek for a pass across the Rocky Mountains, up the north side of the south branch of the Saskatchewan or Bow River, passing the mouth of the Kananaski River, and reached the "height of land" between the waters of that river and a tributary of the Kutanie, 5,985 feet above the sea; and then commenced the descent, the only obstacle to which arose from fallen timber. Capt. Palliser recrossed the mountains by the Kutanie Pass, which was found to be within the British Territory, and was joined by Dr. Hector. Alluding to Dr. Hector's explorations, Capt. Palliser draws particular attention to two facts connected with them. First, he followed the Bow River right up the main water-line of the continent, continued along it until he reached a transverse water-parting, which divides the waters of the Columbia and those of the North Saskatchewan on the one hand, from those of the Kutanie and south branch of the Saskatchewan on the other. There he found the facilities for crossing the mountains so great as to have little doubt in his mind of the practicability of constructing *even a railroad*, connecting the plains of the Saskatchewan with the opposite side of the main chain of the Rocky Mountains. Second, that the water-line of the mountains is not identical with the geological axis.—The several passes are thus enumerated:—First, from the south branch of the Saskatchewan to Kutanie River; two, *i.e.* Kananaski Pass and Vermilion Pass. Second, from Kutanie River to Columbia; two, *i.e.* the Lake Pass and Beaver Foot Pass. Third, from the south branch of the Saskatchewan to the north branch; one, *i.e.* the Little Fork Pass. Fourth, from the south branch of the Saskatchewan to the Columbia; one, *i.e.* the Kicking Horse Pass.

GEOLOGICAL.—Feb. 2.—Professor J. Phillips, President, in the chair.—Signor G. Placci, and Zaccarias, J. H. Sylvester, and J. F. Whiteaves, were elected Fellows.—The following communication was read:—'On the Mode of Formation of Volcanic Cones and Craters,' by G. Poulett Scrope, Esq.

ASIATIC.—Feb. 5.—Col. Sykes, M.P., in the chair.—The Rev. J. Davis was elected a Member.—Professor H. H. Wilson completed his reading of his 'Analysis of the Travels of Hiouen Thsang, a Chinese Buddhist Pilgrim,' who visited India, and the contiguous countries to the north and north-

west, in and who a sojour country, rations i Professo appears length wrote, a master, This wa has ver other Cl said to which w of Hiou lished i yu-ki, r to a ma M. Jul from w a better and of century from th served, Chinese purpose the Bu chiefly country from o ciency through supplie hamme Buddh the int these C exclusi Buddh Profes M. Ju he had out of entang he ha for Ch essent gate a Hioue Leang count ward, as far further chiefly proce man statu From Hind of Hind (Mo- notice (Kan along Kapi Budd holy the subse south ché-p from till h a lon Vala M. S. and and and Wils tion deri The Kau Alex nam hom

west, in the first half of the seventh century A.D., and who, after a journey of some 25,000 miles, and a sojourn of seventeen years, returned to his own country, bringing with him a journal of the observations he had made during his long pilgrimage.—Professor Wilson observed, that Hiouen Tsang appears not to have published any account of his lengthened wanderings, but that two of his disciples wrote, and gave to the world, a biography of their master, of which his diary forms the chief portion. This was translated in 1853, by M. Julien, who has very recently published a translation of another Chinese work, called the Si-yu-ki, which was said to be compiled from Sanscrit sources, but which was most probably obtained from the travels of Hiouen Tsang, and in a great measure published in his own words. An analysis of the Si-yu-ki, made by M. V. St. Martin, with reference to a map of Central Asia, which was printed with M. Julien's translation, complete the materials from whence the paper was written; and they give a better account of the journey of Hiouen Tsang, and of the state of Central Asia in the seventh century, than can be gathered by a native of China from the original works. Professor Wilson observed, that Hiouen Tsang was one of those early Chinese travellers who went to India for the sole purpose of visiting as a pilgrim the holy places of the Buddhist faith; and that their writings were chiefly interesting as giving some account of the country at a time when nothing was derivable from other sources, owing to the singular deficiency of anything geographical and historical throughout all Indian literature, which was only supplied, in any considerable degree, by the Mohammedan writers, long after the period of the Buddhist pilgrimages. At the same time, much of the interest which might have been expected from these Chinese journals was destroyed by the almost exclusive attention of the writers to an account of Buddhist institutions, and of the relics of Buddha. Professor Wilson passed a high eulogium on M. Julien's work, and the admirable way in which he had succeeded in getting the Sanscrit names out of the uncouth forms in which they were entangled by the Chinese mode of writing; and he had given tables of Sanscrit equivalents for Chinese characters which cannot fail to be essentially useful to all who may in future investigate ancient Indian history from Chinese sources. Hiouen Tsang began his journey in 629 A.D., at Leang-Cheou, in the N.W. of China; went to the country of the Ouigurs (I-gou), and thence westward, in a line north of the great desert of Gobi, as far as Talas (Ta-lo-se), on the Jaxartes, his furthest northern point. Talas was then, as now, chiefly inhabited by Turks (To-kioüé). He then proceeds to Samarkand (Sa-mo-kien) and to Bamián (Fan-yen-na), where he saw the colossal statues which have been described by Burnes. From Bamián he goes south and west; crosses the Hindú Kush; and passes into India, by the Taxila of the Greeks, through the Panjáb to Muttra (Mo-thou-lo) Canouje (Kei-jo-kio-ché), where he notices the legend of the hump-backed damsel (Kanya Kubja) from the Ramayana; and proceeds along the Valley of the Ganges, noticing, especially, Kapilavastu (Kei-pi-lo-fa-su-tu), the birthplace of Buddha; and makes a long stay in Magadha, the holy land of the Buddhists, where many relics of the faith remain to this day. Hiouen Tsang subsequently went to the Dekkan. His most southern point appears to be Kanchipura (Kien-ché-pu-la), the modern Conjeeveram, forty-six miles from Madras. From thence he goes west by north till he reaches the Western Ghats; and thence, by a long sweep to the north, through the Konkan to Valabhi (Fa-li-pi). In this part, as observed by M. St. Martin, there is great confusion in bearings and distances, the former being often inverted, and the latter greatly exaggerated; and Professor Wilson is inclined to believe that we have here a relation of detached journeys, or even of routes wholly derived from information, unvisited by the pilgrim. The route is now through Gujerat and Sind to Kaubul, where he names the capital Hupina, the Alexandria Opiana of Stephen of Byzantium, still named Hupina. From this region he returned home through the Valley of the Oxus, the cities of

Cashgar and Yarkand, to the place from whence he had set out seventeen years before.—The President noticed the intention of the Council to devote three of the meetings on the Society's card to evening lectures. He said that Lord Strangford and himself would occupy two of these evenings, and he hoped that some Member would volunteer for the third.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Feb. 10.—J. Bruce, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Mr. J. Mayer exhibited a memorial ring of Charles the First, enamelled with three portraits.—Mr. E. Kite communicated a drawing and description of a supposed confessional in Bishop Canning's Church, Wilts.—The first portion of 'A Notice of Ortholithic Vestiges in North Africa,' by Mr. A. S. Rhind, was read.—A report was read by Mr. T. Wright, addressed to the Treasurer, giving an Account of the Commencement of the Excavations at Wroxeter (Uriconium). The expenses are to be defrayed by subscriptions, headed by Mr. Beriah Botfield, M.P.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Feb. 9.—N. Gould, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—D. M. Littler, Esq., was elected an Associate.—Mr. Savory exhibited a third brass Roman coin (Urbs Roma), found in the Tower ditch.—Mr. G. R. Wright produced a Silver Medal of Paul Lascar, a Grand Master of the Knights of Malta, date 1649.—Mr. George Pryce made a communication respecting the columns at the Bristol Exchange. They appear to be there known as "The Nails."—Mr. S. Wood laid before the meeting a coarsely executed woodcut about six inches square, which appeared to have been the wrapper of a Pack of Funeral Cards, common to different companies, about the middle of the seventeenth century.—Mr. Berge gave an account of four rare Silver Belgian Coins of the twelfth century, bearing various devices, Agnus Dei, &c.—The Rev. Mr. Kell communicated a paper, giving an account of the present small remains of the Priory of St. Dionysius, accompanied by representations of the encaustic tiles and other antiquities found on the spot.—Dr. Kendrick exhibited three Incense Pots, found in Lancashire, and Mr. Syer Cumming read some Notes on Domestic Censers in general.—Mr. Forman exhibited a fine specimen of bronze Thurlible of the thirteenth century, which had been obtained from Cologne.—Mr. Pettigrew read a paper by Mr. Lambert, 'On the Sarum Tonalé,' from a MS. in the Library of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.

CHEMICAL.—Feb. 3.—Col. P. Yorke, V.P., in the chair.—Messrs. J. Spiller, G. Hake, Mr. Lyte, C. H. B. Homblin, A. V. Harcourt, T. Allen, M. H. Lackerstein, H. W. Müller, and E. O. Brown, were elected Fellows.—Prof. Kolbe read a paper 'On the Constitution of Lactic Acid.'

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Jan. 11 and 18.—G. P. Bidder, Esq., V.P., in the chair.

Jan. 25 and Feb. 1.—J. Locke, Esq., M.P., President, in the chair.—The discussion upon Mr. M. Scott's paper, 'Description of a Breakwater at the Port of Blyth, and of certain Improvements in Breakwaters, applicable to Harbours of Refuge,' occupied four evenings. The following candidates have been elected:—Messrs. W. M. Brodome, A. W. Makinson and T. B. Winter, as Members; Messrs. H. A. Fletcher, M. Ohren, W. B. Wright, E. Gilkes, C. J. Mead and J. Reid, as Associates.

Feb. 8.—J. Locke, Esq., M.P., President, in the chair.—The paper read was 'On the Performance of the Screw Steam-ship Sahel, fitted with Du Trembley's Combined Vapour Engine; and of the sister-ship Oasis, with Steam-Engines worked Expansively, and provided with Partial Surface Condensation,' by Mr. J. W. Jameson.

SYRO-EGYPTIAN.—Feb. 8.—The Rev. Dr. Hewlett in the chair.—A paper was read, being 'Observations on the Syriac Language and Literature,' by the Rev. Mr. Cowper. The writer remarked that the Syriac language was not peculiar to Syria, but was at various times spoken over a large part of Western Asia. It is one of the Shemitic languages. When it originated is unknown, but in all probability at an early period. The documents now ex-

tant in Syria are all subsequent to the Christian era. The language had a distinct alphabet, and was characterized by dialectic peculiarities. It received successive additions from various quarters, and at length ceased to be spoken, although a real Neo-Syriac is now in use among the Khaddis or Nestorians in Kurdistan. The character and period of the various known translations of the Scriptures; the leading authors and translators; the introduction and history of the Syriac literature in Europe; the collections of Syriac MSS. in European libraries; their value and importance; and the desirableness of promoting the study of the language and literature, were all dwelt upon at length by the author.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon.** Royal Academy, 8.—'On Sculpture,' by Prof. Westmacott.
—British Architects, 8.
Tues. Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Continued Discussion upon Mr. Jameson's Paper 'On Du Trembley's Combined Vapour-Engine.'—'On the Coefficients of Elasticity and of Rupture in Wrought Iron,' by Mr. Mallet.
—Zoological, 9.—Scientific.
—Royal Institution, 3.—'On Fossil Mammals,' by Prof. Owen.
Wed. British Meteorological, 7.—Council.
—Geological, 8.—'On some Lias Deposits at Quarry Gill and other Places near Carlisle,' by Mr. Buxey.—'On the Fossils of the Lingula Flags or Zone Primordiale: Paradoxides from Newfoundland,' by Mr. Salter.
—Society of Arts, 8.—'On the Library, Books, and Binding, particularly with Reference to their Preservation and Restoration,' by Mr. Leighton.
—British Archeological Association, 8.—'On the Date of the Battle of Rattin,' by Mr. Irving.—'On the History of the Salisbury Bell Foundry,' by the Rev. W. C. Lukis.
Thurs. Royal Academy, 8.—'On Painting,' by Prof. Hart.
—Numismatic, 7.
—Philological, 8.
—Society of Antiquaries, 8.
—Royal, 8.—'On the Physical Phenomena of Glaciers,' by Dr. Tyndall.
—Royal Institution, 3.—'On the Force of Gravity,' by Prof. Tyndall.
Fri. Royal Institution, 8.—'On Schöenlein's Opposite Oxygens,' by Prof. Faraday.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'On Organic Chemistry,' by Dr. Miller.

FINE ARTS

SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.

THIS Exhibition gains strength, and—to use a classic phrase of the nursery, not unknown to some lady artists whose works we criticize—begins "to find its legs." There is reason now to expect its annual advent. In time, we trust, the copies will diminish, and the original works increase. In time we shall have something more than cottage children, superhumanly pink, and something more thoughtful and beautiful than even copies of trees, flowers, and stones. Divine Providence has not forbidden women to think,—and the sex that has produced 'Aurora Leigh' should attempt something beyond sketches of genteel fishermen and cherubic striplings, black-eyed as Don Juan and beautiful as Narcissus.

Mrs. Murray has a nosegay of contributions, bright as crocuses, sweet as hyacinths. She paints with a manly firmness, and a frolicsome, sweeping brush, that knows what it wants to do, and can do it. The colour, too, equally gay and cheerful and pure, is now less on the surface, and less like scraps of mosaic patchworked together. There is the confidence of success, and the evidence of patient labour and increased skill. Still, perhaps, the men's faces are a little over-feminine and pretty; but there is no affectation, and much more manliness than many of our well-known male painters show. Mrs. Murray has still to learn the pleasure there is in painting every-day common nature, good and bad, sun and rain. One may surfeit on peaches; and there may be too much of even pretty faces, which are seldom humorous and not always intellectual or loving. Mrs. Murray's most ambitious sketch is *Roman Pifferari playing to the Virgin* (No. 59), nearly the best embodiment we have seen of this romantic and hard-used subject. Violet-coloured jackets and peacock feathers, threading about the hats, with pleasant bands of crimson sashes and sprinkles of emerald green, of course we have, introduced, with more taste and brightness than truth. The old man is a little sham in his eyes, which turn up to Heaven, of course; the boy is too beautiful to live, and the little half-stripped child taught to pray to the half-faded green and gilt fresco of the Virgin on the wall is a pretty, but, no doubt, unreal incident. The sheep would be disclaimed by Buffon as un-

MUSICAL UNION SOIREE.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—TUESDAYS, March 8, 22, and April 8.—Subscription, One Guinea. Subscribers of 1858 wishing to retain their reserved places are requested to notify the same at their earliest convenience. Parties of four can secure a sofa, and front places in the balcony can also be obtained for the series. The Records of 1858 have been sent to Members of the Musical Union. For further particulars and plan of the Hall, inquire of Cramer & Co., Chappell & Co., Oil-vian, Bond Street; and by letter addressed to
J. ELLA, Director.

**HERR WILHELM GANZ'S GRAND EVENING CON-
CERT.** ST. JAMES'S HALL, TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, Feb-
ruary 19, under the immediate patronage of Her Royal Highness
the Duchess of CAMBRIDGE. Vocalists: Miss Louisa
Vinning, Miss Stabbs, Miss Kemble, Miss Pinto, and Madlle.
Finoli; Mr. George Perren, Mr. Santley, and Signor Lencz. In-
strumentalists: Pianoforte, Herr Wilhelm Ganz; Violin, M.
Remenyi (solo violinist to Her Majesty); Tenor, Herr Gollris;
Violoncello, Signor Plattl. Conductor, Mr. BENEDICT. To
commence at Eight o'clock.—Sofa Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; Area,
3s.; Gallery, 1s.; which may be obtained of Herr Wilhelm Ganz,
25, Golden Square; at the Hall; at Oliver's, 19, Old Bond Street;
and of the principal Musiciansellers.

A GRAND CONCERT IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE MIL-
LINERS' and DRESSMAKERS' PROVIDENT and BENE-
VOLENT INSTITUTION, under the immediate patronage of
Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, will be given at the
HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS, on TUESDAY EVENING
NEXT, Feb. 22, 8 o'clock. Conducted by Mr. Alfred Mellon. Pro-
gramme:—Part I. Highland Overture, Gade; Aria, 'Per questa
bella mano,' Mr. Santley, Mozart; Scene (M.S.), Medora, Miss
Dolby, Henry Smart; Part II. Symphony (The Power of Sound) Spohr;
Aria, 'Rendimi quel cor,' Miss Dolby, Rossi; Aria, 'Agitato da
mania,' Mr. Santley, Pauer; Overture, 'Die Zauberflöte,' Mozart.
The Third and Fourth Concerts on Wednesday Evenings, March
20 and May 11. Subscription for the Series: Reserved Stalls,
one Guinea and a Half; Unreserved Seats, One Guinea. N.B.
Subscribers to the Series who have not received their tickets
before the first Concert, are entitled to an extra ticket for this
Concert. Single Tickets: Reserved Sofa Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Unre-
served Seats, 7s.; Gallery, 5s.; Back of Seats and Upper Gallery,
3s. 6d. Tickets, Programmes and Prospectuses of the Society to
be had of Cramer & Co., 201, Regent Street, W.
CHARLES SALAMAN, Hon. Sec.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—Mr. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR.—
It is respectfully announced, that in consequence of the number
of applications for Tickets, the Committee of Management have
greater portion of the Programme, including the Compositions by
Sir H. R. Bishop, of that Evening's Performances will be RE-
PEATED, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, the 22nd inst.—
Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Gallery, 2s.; Area, 1s.; at the Hall; Addison, Hollier
& Lucas's, 210, Regent-street; or at Keith, Frowse & Co.'s, 48,
Chapside.

MUSICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—SECOND CONCERT
on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, at ST. JAMES'S HALL,
at half-past Eight o'clock. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. Pro-
gramme:—Part I. Highland Overture, Gade; Aria, 'Per questa
bella mano,' Mr. Santley, Mozart; Scene (M.S.), Medora, Miss
Dolby, Henry Smart; Part II. Symphony (The Power of Sound) Spohr;
Aria, 'Rendimi quel cor,' Miss Dolby, Rossi; Aria, 'Agitato da
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3s. 6d. Tickets, Programmes and Prospectuses of the Society to
be had of Cramer & Co., 201, Regent Street, W.
CHARLES SALAMAN, Hon. Sec.

SIGNOR G. CAMPANELLA has the honour to announce that
he will give a MORNING CONCERT at his Residence, 13, Clifton
Gardens, Maid Hill, on TUESDAY, March 8, under the patron-
age of Friends and Pupils, assisted by the first Artists, and by an
Amateur, one of his Pupils.—Single Tickets, One Guinea; Family
Tickets, for four persons, Three Guineas; to be had only at 13,
Clifton Gardens, Maid Hill.

MR. BRINLEY RICHARDS has the honour to announce
that he will give a TWILIGHT CONCERT of CLASSICAL and RO-
MANTIC MUSIC, at the HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS during
the months of March and May. The FIRST will take place on
TUESDAY, FEB. 22, at half-past Eight o'clock. The programme
will consist of Compositions by Mozart, Beethoven, Clementi, Dussek, and Men-
delsohn.—Subscription Tickets for the Series: Reserved Seats,
12s.; Single Tickets, 7s.; may be had of the principal Musiciansellers
in Regent Street and Bond Street, and of Mr. Brinley Richards,
4, Torrington Street, Russell Square.

CONCERTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.—At the moment
of going to press last week, came accounts of the
performance of 'The Messiah,' given on the 9th ult.
at Manchester, to the Working Classes, by the gen-
tlemen of the Choral Society. These are in every re-
spect satisfactory. M. Halle,—who is aiding so far
as the presidency and energy of an admirable musician
and honourable man can do, to make Manchester
one of the centres of European music,—conducted.
The solo singers were, Mrs. Sunderland, Miss Las-
celles, Mr. Montem Smith, and Signor Belletti.
But the audience was the thing. To quote from the
Manchester Guardian:—"No fewer than 4,200
tickets were subscribed for and distributed amongst
employés of various classes; and it is believed
that about this number of persons were present.
The noble hall was crowded in every part with an
assemblage consisting mainly of the working classes,
and nothing could be more admirable than their
quiet, orderly deportment during performances
occupying nearly four hours! Judging by their
earnest and rapt attention, their quiet and sub-
dued demeanour, their manifest delight, bursting
forth into enthusiastic and uncontrollable plaudits,
this great experiment on the influence of the grand-
est music, enunciating the loftiest and holiest
themes ever announced to mortal eye or ear, must
be regarded as a complete and splendid success."
Before the performance began, the Rev. Dr. Hook,

of Leeds, delivered an address, in the best taste.
We especially approve the terms in which he spoke
of the concert. His remarks, without any arrogance
of condescension, were virtually coincident with
Dr. Johnson's large-minded recognition of some plea-
sure as the right of all persons, however modest be
their fortunes,—when the Lexicographer tersely said,
"Life is a pill which none of us can swallow with-
out some gilding." In another point of view, Dr.
Hook's address, as coming from an earnest clergy-
man, is especially to be remembered. He intro-
duced the performance of 'The Messiah' as "an
innocent and rational amusement."—He then
gave a few such particulars of Handel's life
and works as were calculated to interest his
audience—and not the least welcome clause in
his discourse was one intimating that the evening's
popular festival at Manchester might, probably,
be reproduced at Leeds.—Other informants con-
firm the statement in the *Manchester Guardian*, that
the performance was musically first-rate. "It was
a grand sight," writes one, "and would have gladden-
ed your heart."—Rumour says, that there may
be another of these performances at Manchester;
in fact, that the money for such a capital purpose
has been offered already. The success of celebra-
tions thus undertaken and thus carried out, com-
pensates for the vulgarity, vanity and bad faith by
which those who toil honestly on, in the cause of
real Art, are too often discouraged. Such things
make the world of music still worth living in.
Every artist owes a debt of gratitude to the
gentlemen of the Manchester Choral Society.—Is
nothing of the kind practicable in London?

At the *Crystal Palace Concert* on Saturday,
Madame Hayes was the singer. We perceive that
she will take the leading *soprano* part in 'Solomon',
on Friday next, at Exeter Hall.

On Monday evening there was a *Popular Concert*
of Mendelssohn's Chamber-Music, at the *St. James's
Hall*,—at which the singers were those of the pre-
vious week. This pleased so much more than such
miscellaneous collections of inanity as the pieces
of ballad-work, chiefly hitherto given at the *St.
James's Hall* on Monday evenings, that on Monday
next the selection is to be taken from Mozart's
music; and we hear that Handel and Bach are to
have their turns. Why not an Italian evening,
too,—with Corelli, Geminiani, and Scarlatti to
furnish the instrumental part of the treat?—On
Monday, also, was given a concert of the *Amateur
Society*, at which, among other music, one of
Mozart's *Concertos* was performed by that excel-
lent amateur pianist, Mr. S. Waley.

The programme of Herr Pauer's *Second Soirée* at
Canterwell included a trio, in B flat, by M. Rubin-
stein.

The scheme of Mr. Hullah's *Wednesday Concert*
was made up of Dr. Bennett's 'May-Queen' and
Beethoven's 'Choral Symphony.' The concert
attracted so large an audience that the English
and the German work are both announced for rep-
etition, at *St. Martin's Hall*, on the 1st of March.
The singers were Miss Banks, Miss Martin, Miss
Palmer, Messrs. Wilbye Cooper and Mr. Santley.
Dr. Bennett's *Cantata* suits Miss Banks thoroughly;
and she seems to have been studying of late for
refinement of articulation. Miss Martin, as so
young a singer, merits no common praise for the
steadiness with which she went through the tre-
mendous part of the *soprano*—the epithet is no
exaggeration—in the 'Choral Symphony.'—On the
whole, the music went very well.

Mr. Henry Leslie's programme, on Thursday
evening, for the *Fourth Concert* of his choir, included
an act of music by Bishop. Five of the seven
pieces in it were the best known of those glees,
with choruses, which were the nearest approach
permitted him, by the unmusical managers of his
period, to opera *finales*. There are some twenty
more as good as those given, if less familiar; and
among Bishop's glees, without accompaniment, are
several superior to 'The Fisherman's Good Night'
and 'Beam of Light'; to name but one, his setting
of Joanna Baillie's lyric, 'Up, quit thy bower!' There
is no modern English music which will dis-
place Bishop's,—none so fresh in melody, so clear
in style, so legitimate in effect.—The other part of
the concert was made up of pieces which have been

performed with approval on former occasions,
varied by Herr Pauer's pianoforte playing.

ADELPHI.—This theatre now presents a bill ex-
clusively occupied with revivals;—and these give
opportunity for the appearance of all the performers
who are supposed to lead the business here, and
fill up the measure of attraction. Miss Woolgar,
Mr. Webster, Mr. Toole and Mr. Wright are all
provided with suitable characters. Miss Woolgar
has to support two parts, and these the longest in
the evening's *répertoire*. The first revival of the
evening is the well-known 'Masks and Faces'; of
which, in ordinary cases, it would be sufficient to
say that Mr. Webster plays the part of *Triplet*.
Criticism has already exhausted her quiver, and
neither player nor part any longer presents a
target for its contents. But the performance of
Peg Woffington for the first time by Miss Woolgar
is an event. It was in all respects admirable and
thoroughly original. The capricious impulse and
natural good-heartedness of the actress, by the
manners of the time placed in a false position,
oppressed with a sense of degradation, but upheld
by a consciousness of superior talent, were dis-
tinctly exhibited, not only in the general bearing
of the assumption, but in the most minute details.
Nothing could be more life-like than the play of
light and shadow introduced, and their skilful dis-
tribution in the picture. Miss Woolgar has achieved
by the performance a triumph, not only with the
public, but in the estimation of fastidious censors.
But in our admiration of an old favourite, we must
not forget the claims of a new one. Miss Henri-
etta Simms undertook the part of *Mrs. Vane*, and
performed it with a delicacy of feeling and a
refinement of manner which entitle her to warm
commendation.

The comedy was succeeded by Mr. Mark
Lemon's farce of 'Welcome, little Stranger.' It is
in this that Mr. Wright had the opportunity of
re-appearing before his patrons. His return was
enthusiastically greeted by the audience. In the
part of *Mr. Osenburg*, fidgety under the incon-
venience of a first paternity, and beset with a stern
mother-in-law full of the dignity of her position
on such an interesting occasion, Mr. Wright has
full scope for that vein of humour in which at
times he so much excels. He played with great
care, and, we thought, with much reserve; at
least he was not so demonstrative as usual;—
but the dramatic effect was as decided as ever.

The performances of the evening concluded
with Mr. Planché's extravaganza of 'The Invisible
Prince,' which had been revived a few nights pre-
viously. Miss Woolgar, as the gallant hero, sup-
ported the character with an exquisite "touch-
and-go" style of burlesque. Mr. Toole was more
extravagant than the spirit of the extravaganza
required. The house was well attended, and we
only do our duty in complimenting Mr. Webster
on his new arrangements, which conduce to the
comfort of the audience in a manner unexampled
at other metropolitan theatres.

OLYMPIC.—'The Porter's Knot,' which had been
withdrawn in consequence of the labour of per-
forming in that piece and afterwards in the
burlesque of 'Mazepa' on the same evening being
too great for Mr. Robson, was on Monday restored
to the bills. The burlesque follows it as before,
and Mr. Robson sustains both *roles* for the present.

HAYMARKET.—Mr. Tom Taylor's now celebrated
comedy of 'The Unequal Match' has been revived
at this theatre; and Miss Amy Sedgwick has re-
turned to the stage, in order to support her original
part of *Hester Grazebrook*, which she performs with
that theatrical tact by which her style of art is
distinguished. The revival has been apparently
successful, judging from the audience present on
the evening of our visit.

LYCEUM.—A new drama in three acts, under
the title of 'The Last Hope,' by Mr. John Oxen-
ford, was produced on Wednesday. It is adapted
from M. Dugue's drama, entitled 'Les Amours
Maudits,' which is deprived of some of its horrors
to fit it to a more English taste. The situations

are violently melo-dramatic, but generally effective. These for the most part turn on the scoundrelism of one *Michali*, an adventurer (Mr. Fitzjames), who, at a Maltese *fête*, in the garden of Dr. Blangini, exposes the family misfortune of a mother and daughter, *Madame Antoine* and *Marie* (Madame Celeste)—one *Pierre*, a convict in the Toulon galleys, the son and brother of the unhappy ladies. The death of Madame and a duel with her lover, are the immediate results. *Alfred Warnford* (Mr. G. Murray), though wounded, retains his love for Marie, and marries her, contrary to the wishes of his father, *Sir William Warnford*. This latter fact gives Michali an advantage; and, after two years, he succeeds so far as to induce Sir William to consent to his son's abduction, which is effected by the aid of Pierre and that of some naval ruffians, and poor Alfred's wife and child are left in the power of the villains. Pierre, however, is ultimately melted by the sight of the child, and provides for its safety, by placing it in the custody of a stage-struck amateur (Mr. Rogers), who personates an eccentric sailor on the occasion; and, following up the suggestion of repentance, Pierre places a pistol at the head of Michali, and forces him to sign an order for Alfred's release. In a subsequent quarrel, Michali is killed; and Marie is entrusted with certain documents to bear to Sir William, at Roches Blanc. She has, however, taken a narcotic intended for Michali, and is physically disqualified for her mission;—but she strives against the disposition to sleep and obtains a moral victory. This struggle of the metaphysical with the material, was very elaborately depicted by Madame Celeste, who has added to her many triumphs of the sort by her performance of this character.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—In last week's paragraph about M. Meyerbeer's new opera, two misprints of names crept in.—M. Faure was printed *Fano*; M. Warot, *Warrat*.—The rectification of this press-error gives us an opportunity of adding to the list of performers announced last week: we now hear that among the *dramatis personæ* of 'Dinorah' are two goats, whose insubordinate behaviour has seriously retarded the rehearsals. Of these, the biped artists are described as weary beyond usual weariness. There is also to be a cascade of "the first water" in 'Dinorah.' Surely these are puerilities beneath the attention of a great musician.—Mr. Gye is said to have secured the score for the *Royal Italian Opera*.

A few of the last home rumours run as follows. —The first is a tale of "unforeseen conclusion," worth setting forth in a strong light. After reading the country papers forwarded to us, not to speak of private accounts, who could have doubted the success of the perambulating opera (with the van)? We now hear that the converse has been the case,—that the speculation, if not already abandoned, may shortly be thrown up. Sorry as we are to record the failure of an undertaking, which had in its idea something of novelty, we are as sorry to have innocently done our part in spreading false news.—Rumour Number 2 is no less at variance with the magniloquent paragraphs which have been, till very lately, in the foreign papers. Mr. Smith, we saw, a fortnight since, would have nothing to do with so entangled a property as *Her Majesty's Theatre*. We now hear that the Gordian knot of entanglements will possibly be untied, by handing over the building (or rather the ground on which it stands) to totally different uses,—and converting it into a hotel. In this case, we suppose, the hapless proprietors of boxes and stalls will have a right to come in as shareholders, to the extent of the money at present locked up in a speculation, the disastrous nature of which has never been once doubted by us.—It is now stated that Mr. Smith is about to give English operas at the close of his Italian season,—and that before Miss L. Pyne and Mr. Harrison vacate Covent Garden Theatre for the Souths, the 'Rip Van Winkle' of Mr. Bristow, an American composer, will be produced by them. They should be tired themselves, we fancy, of singing nothing but Mr.

Balfe's music,—since this week, when something else than 'Satanella' had to be given, the alternative has been 'The Rose of Castille,' an opera worn threadbare months ago.

For the second concert of the *Musical Society*, we perceive, are announced, as novelties, Herr Gade's 'Highland Overture,'—a concert-piece, for pianoforte and orchestra, by M. Silas,—and a vocal *Scena*, by Mr. Henry Smart. It would be only graceful and welcome if this Society would acknowledge the liberality of one of its members, Mr. C. Horsley, who has placed a large library of scores at its disposal, by performing at one of its concerts,—if not the whole work, selections from his 'Comus.' Though, as we observed at the time of its production, there is ample room for reconsideration and amendment in many parts of that *Cantata*, some of its numbers—especially the overture, a quaint and fantastic dance-chorus, and the "Echo Song"—seeing that they are too good to be forgotten, are too good to be lost.—We perceive that the *Vocal Association* intends to repeat Dr. Bennett's 'May-Queen' next week but one. The success of this *Cantata*, as a piece of English concert-music, is without precedent in our recollection.

Letters from Berlin announce that the agreeable mezzo-soprano singer, Mdle. Jenny Meyer, whose promise impressed us so favourably at last year's Whitsuntide Festival at Cologne, intends to visit London among the other concert-guests of 1859.—The Vienna journals mention the production there of Mr. Balfe's 'Rose of Castille,' without success.—The arrival of Herr Joachim in England may be shortly expected.

A friend in Naples, possibly overlooking the reiterated notices of musical destitution of St. Cecilia's once "chosen seat," which have appeared in the *Athenæum* (especially from a special ear-witness last autumn), writes us yet one more wail on the decadence of the *Teatro San Carlo*—with its unlovely, voiceless choristers,—and its orchestra, which, though clever in the right of old traditions, is now surpassed by Signor Mariani's at Genoa—and its public caring nothing for any composer save Signor Verdi (not much, we learn from other sources, for Signor Verdi's last opera),—our friend furnishes withal a crumb of "new news as well as this," by sending us the scheme of a *Serenata*, prepared for the nuptials of the Duke of Calabria, by that voluminous and clever writer Signor Mercadante.—It must be a work of some extent; running to the length of eleven numbers, including an overture and a *ballet*,—a work to be presented on the stage, so far as we can understand, with action. The singers were to be Mesdames Fioretti, Medori and Guarducci, Signor Negrini and another tenor, and Signor Coletti. The text is by Signor Nicola Sole,—and introduces the *Genii* of Naples, Sicily, Calabria, of the Sea and of Abundance;—and "I hear," writes our informant, "that it is, in truth, an indescribable *imbroglio*." How seldom has any text for similar purposes been anything else! We are reminded by the *dramatis personæ* above enumerated, of a request made to a friend of ours, by a musician, to write a *Serenata* for the first birthday of Her Majesty after she came to the Throne. The rhymester applied to demurred, on the score of its being not easy to find a subject which should answer. "Not easy? Nothing easier!" was the reply of the *Maestro*.—"Six voices I want:—Peace, Plenty and Justice!—Britannia, Caledonia and Hibernia!"

A competent witness, familiar with our London requisitions, just returned from Milan, emphatically confirms that which we have been already told concerning Signora Marchisio, the *soprano* of two sisters,—and having heard her in 'Semi-ramide,' assures us that she sings, as "the old artists used to do,"—that is, with taste, science, execution, and a genuine voice.—The inflammable state of the Lombard mind at this moment was shown the other evening, by a double *encore* of the chorus, "*Guerra! guerra!*" in 'Norma,' the whole audience on foot the while; in consequence of which the powers that be have prohibited further performance of the opera at the *Teatro della Scala*.—Our informant speaks in terms of unequivocal condemnation of the 'Simone Boccanegra' of

Signor Verdi; which appears to fare no better at Milan than at Naples.

M. Stöpel, who, we fancy, must be one of the German settlers in America, has been just producing, at Boston, a Symphony founded on the 'Hawthorne,' of Prof. Longfellow;—a somewhat odd choice of subject.

By way of particular novelty, Haydn's 'Creation' has been accomplished at one of the late concerts of the *Conservatoire* at Paris.—We now read of a *violinello Solo*, just composed by Signor Rossini, which has been performed in public by Signor Braga.

MISCELLANEA

Exhibition of 1861.—Sir Cusack P. Roney has sent to the Chairman of Council of the Society of Arts some interesting remarks on the increased facilities for visiting London in 1861, as compared against 1851. He says:—"The case of our own railways affords an abundant proof of travelling development since 1851. The total number of passengers conveyed on them that year was eighty-five millions; in 1857, there were about 140 millions; and these numbers are constantly on the increase at a rate of proportion immensely beyond the additional mileage opened each year. You can now travel from London to Aberdeen, a distance of nearly 600 miles, in sixteen hours; and you can go by railway as far north as Inverness. In 1851 the railways did not extend beyond Edinburgh and Glasgow; and it required seventeen hours to reach these places from London. Owing to the expected completion of new railways now constructing between London and Dover, and to the opening of sections by which two or three of the *détours* now existing between Calais and Paris will be cut off, the short sea-passage journey between the capitals of France and England will, in the autumn of next year, be effected in ten hours, and at a cost, for a first-class passenger, nearly 11. less than at present. In 1861, the communication between London and Dublin will be completed twice a day each way, in eleven hours and a quarter. In 1851, there were not more than 75 steam passages from America to Europe. Yet, in last year, with all its commercial depression, there were upwards of 150. During this year there will be nearly 250 (the fares at least 30 per cent. cheaper than in 1851), and I have not the smallest doubt that there will be, on the average of 1861, a first-class steamer leaving Europe for the United States or Canada, and a similar steamer leaving Canada or the United States for Europe, six times a week. Now there are complete railway systems extending from New York, Boston, Portland and Quebec, the ports for the Atlantic steamers as far west as the Mississippi, and beyond it. In 1851 they did not extend beyond a third of this distance from New York or Boston, and there was no railway from either Portland or Quebec. London is at present only 30 to 35 days from our chief cities of India, and there is now a weekly communication. In 1851 it was monthly, in about 45 days. Australia is about 50 days as compared with 100 in 1851. By the advances in steam navigation, the passages to and from our West Indian colonies have been diminished by nearly a third of what they were in 1851. We now have well-organized steam communication to South America, which did not exist in 1851. The same as regards our African colonies. In short, look to what part of the world we may, we see increased facilities of communication. Every one of these tends towards England, and of necessity towards its great metropolis. I therefore think that as regards facilities, without saying a word on the increased desire of every one for travel, or on the reduction of fares which has taken place almost universally, sufficient has been said to prove that the statistics of the past cannot form a real criterion as to what may be expected if the Exhibition of 1861 have in it—as I believe it can have—features every whit as attractive as, though differing in many respects from, its great predecessor of 1851."

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THE EUROPEAN and COLONIAL

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The above Company has been formed for the

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GUARANTEED PAINTINGS by Modern and Old Masters always ON SALE.—Orders carefully refilled.

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DURABILITY OF GUTTA PERCHA

TUBING.—Many inquiries having been made as to the Durability of Gutta Percha Tubing, the Gutta Percha Company have pleasure in giving publicity to the following letter:—From SIR RAYMOND JARVIS, Bart., Bt. Baron, 1st Bt. Viscount, 2nd Bt. Viscount, 3rd Bt. Viscount, 4th Bt. Viscount, 5th Bt. Viscount, 6th Bt. Viscount, 7th Bt. Viscount, 8th Bt. Viscount, 9th Bt. Viscount, 10th Bt. Viscount, 11th Bt. Viscount, 12th Bt. Viscount, 13th Bt. Viscount, 14th Bt. Viscount, 15th Bt. Viscount, 16th Bt. Viscount, 17th Bt. Viscount, 18th Bt. Viscount, 19th Bt. Viscount, 20th Bt. Viscount, 21st Bt. Viscount, 22nd Bt. Viscount, 23rd Bt. Viscount, 24th Bt. Viscount, 25th Bt. Viscount, 26th Bt. Viscount, 27th Bt. Viscount, 28th Bt. Viscount, 29th Bt. Viscount, 30th Bt. Viscount, 31st Bt. Viscount, 32nd Bt. Viscount, 33rd Bt. Viscount, 34th Bt. Viscount, 35th Bt. Viscount, 36th Bt. Viscount, 37th Bt. Viscount, 38th Bt. Viscount, 39th Bt. Viscount, 40th Bt. Viscount, 41st Bt. Viscount, 42nd Bt. Viscount, 43rd Bt. Viscount, 44th Bt. Viscount, 45th Bt. Viscount, 46th Bt. Viscount, 47th Bt. Viscount, 48th Bt. Viscount, 49th Bt. Viscount, 50th Bt. Viscount, 51st Bt. Viscount, 52nd Bt. Viscount, 53rd Bt. Viscount, 54th Bt. Viscount, 55th Bt. Viscount, 56th Bt. Viscount, 57th Bt. Viscount, 58th Bt. Viscount, 59th Bt. Viscount, 60th Bt. Viscount, 61st Bt. Viscount, 62nd Bt. Viscount, 63rd Bt. Viscount, 64th Bt. Viscount, 65th Bt. Viscount, 66th Bt. Viscount, 67th Bt. Viscount, 68th Bt. Viscount, 69th Bt. Viscount, 70th Bt. Viscount, 71st Bt. Viscount, 72nd Bt. Viscount, 73rd Bt. Viscount, 74th Bt. Viscount, 75th Bt. Viscount, 76th Bt. Viscount, 77th Bt. Viscount, 78th Bt. Viscount, 79th Bt. Viscount, 80th Bt. Viscount, 81st Bt. Viscount, 82nd Bt. Viscount, 83rd Bt. Viscount, 84th Bt. Viscount, 85th Bt. Viscount, 86th Bt. Viscount, 87th Bt. Viscount, 88th Bt. Viscount, 89th Bt. Viscount, 90th Bt. Viscount, 91st Bt. Viscount, 92nd Bt. Viscount, 93rd Bt. Viscount, 94th Bt. Viscount, 95th Bt. Viscount, 96th Bt. Viscount, 97th Bt. Viscount, 98th Bt. Viscount, 99th Bt. Viscount, 100th Bt. Viscount, 101st Bt. Viscount, 102nd Bt. Viscount, 103rd Bt. Viscount, 104th Bt. Viscount, 105th Bt. Viscount, 106th Bt. Viscount, 107th Bt. Viscount, 108th Bt. Viscount, 109th Bt. Viscount, 110th Bt. Viscount, 111th Bt. Viscount, 112th Bt. Viscount, 113th Bt. Viscount, 114th Bt. Viscount, 115th Bt. Viscount, 116th Bt. Viscount, 117th Bt. Viscount, 118th Bt. Viscount, 119th Bt. Viscount, 120th Bt. Viscount, 121st Bt. Viscount, 122nd Bt. Viscount, 123rd Bt. Viscount, 124th Bt. Viscount, 125th Bt. Viscount, 126th Bt. Viscount, 12

ordered, the whole internal economy is deranged. The young man smiles at the simile, and disbelieves the tremendous sacrifices indigestion exacts from its victim. The day will come when they will lament over their dyspepsia, as thousands stronger than themselves have done, when it will be well for their comfort and happiness if they only remember these prophetic words, and hold in readiness Holloway's Pills, a certain safeguard.

THE NEW ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM FOR THE DRAWING-ROOM.

ALEXANDRE & SON have just taken out a new Patent for the Drawing-Room Harmonium, which effects the greatest improvement they have ever made in the Instrument. The Drawing-Room Models will be found of a softer, purer, and in all respects more agreeable tone than any other instruments. They have a perfect and easy means of producing a diminuendo or crescendo on any one note or more; the bass can be perfectly subdued, without even the use of the Expression Stop, the great difficulty in other Harmoniums. To each of the New Models an additional blower is attached at the back, so that the wind can be supplied (if preferred) by a second person, and still, *under the New Patent*, the performer can play with perfect expression.

THE DRAWING-ROOM MODEL

IS MADE IN THREE VARIETIES:—

NO.				GUINEAS
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2.	EIGHT STOPS,	ditto ditto ditto		35
3.	SIXTEEN STOPS,	ditto ditto, Voix Céleste, &c. (<i>The best Harmonium that can be made</i>)		60

MESSRS. CHAPPELL have an enormous Stock of the

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And of all Varieties of the ordinary kind, which are perfect for the Church, School, Hall, or Concert Room:—

NO.		GUINEAS.	NO.		GUINEAS.
1.	ONE STOP, Oak Case	10	7.	ONE STOP, (With Percussion Action) Oak Case, 16 guineas; Rosewood Case	18
2.	" Mahogany Case	12	8.	THREE STOPS, (Percussion) Rosewood Case	20
3.	THREE STOPS, Oak, 15 guineas; Rosewood	16	9.	EIGHT STOPS, ditto Oak or Rosewood	33
4.	FIVE STOPS, (Two rows Vibrators) Oak Case	22	10.	TWELVE STOPS, ditto Oak Case	40
	ditto Rosewood Case	23	11.	" ditto Rosewood Case	45
5.	EIGHT STOPS, ditto Oak, 25 gs.; Rosewood	26	12.	PATENT MODEL, ditto Polished Oak or Rosewood Case	55
6.	TWELVE STOPS, (Four rows Vibrators) Oak or Rosewood Case	35			

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NO.		GUINEAS.	NO.		GUINEAS.
1.	IN MAHOGANY CASE, 6½ octaves	25	5.	THE UNIQUE PIANOFORTE, with perfect check action, elegant Rosewood Case, 6½ octaves	40
2.	IN ROSEWOOD, with Circular Fall, 6½ octaves	30	6.	THE FOREIGN MODEL, extremely elegant, oblique strings, 7 octaves, best check action, &c. The most powerful of all upright Pianofortes	50
3.	IN ROSEWOOD, elegant Case, Frets, &c.	35			
4.	IN VERY ELEGANT WALNUT, Ivory-Fronted Keys, &c.	40			

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